THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WILKES BOOTH.

A Reminiscence of the Assassin.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Evening Post* relates the following:—"The only time I ever spoke to Wilkes Booth was, if I am not at fault, on Sunday, April 3, eleven days before the assassination. I had returned to New York from the battle of Five Forks, and was again on my way to Richmond. At the Metropolitan Hotel, looking in, Sunday, at eleven o'clock in the morning, I recognized John McCulloch, an actor whom I had met at the house of Edwin Forrest, Philadelphia. McCulloch was an amiable, companionable fellow, and one of very few theatrical people that I was acquainted with. He came up at once, and then introduced me to Mr. Booth. Booth I had often seen perform, and had a poor opinion of his talents. He was interesting to me chiefly as the son of his father, about whom I had heard enough stories to fill a book. Standing together in a group, several other persons being of the party, I turned my entire conversation upon young Booth and made a study of him.

"The first thing that passed through my mind was his good looks, fine brown color, good head, strong hair and eyebrows and moustache, teeth and breath most enviable, well knit arms, shoulders, and neck.

"'Here,' I said to myself, 'is one of those superb vagabonds who can drink all day without headache, smoke into a cast iron stomach, look well in any clothes, be a devil in quiet, hospitable families, and a breaker of hearts of women whose hearts have been broken already.'

"Leaning easily on the counter, fingering his moustache and the shaved under lip below, his face lay close under mine, looking up and being agreeable as the first glimpse of the great world. I thought again:—

"'What an agreeable fellow! Soft as a duke, modest as virgin genius, without antagonisms, making himself like my old acquaintance, yet without familiarity!'

"He talked of oil, the stage; said he should reappear; asked me if he could find me in New York, and took my address in a little note-book. Not much of a truster of actors, I heard it all like a man of the world, and forgot it. Somebody asked us to go to a club room on Louisiana avenue. There I asked Booth about his father, wondering all the time what it must be to be son to a tragedian, brother-in-law to comedians; wondering if he had ever seen old Junius Brutus come home reeling—wondering many things, but without the least idea that Booth would ever remember more than my name again, and indifferent about it. I saw him next dead, and felt how truly I had divined that his life was hollow."

BLACK-MAIL.

The Government Clerks at Washington are Levied upon to Sustain Seymour and Blair.

The Washington *Express* publishes the following in double-leaded type:—

To Clerks and Other Employes of the Government:—

CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 31, 1868.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
Chairman Financial Committee.
JONAH D. HOOVER,
Act. Treasurer Financial Committee.

There are many employes of the Government in its various departments in this city who claim to belong to the Democratic and Conservative party, and desire the election of Seymour and Blair, and are willing and desire to contribute their mite in aid of the cause. To all such we take occasion to say that there never was so great a demand for documents giving light upon the great political questions as is daily received from all quarters of the country by the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee, and that every dollar now contributed is worth ten contributed a month hence. Hence, we are requested to call upon all our friends to come forward at once with their contributions, large or small. They can be handed to either of the members of the Finance Committee—Hon. Montgomery Blair, or Jonah D. Hoover, Esq.—or deposited at the banking-house of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co., to the credit of Hon. W. H. Barnum, Treasurer of the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee. A record of the contributions received, and the names of contributors, is kept for reference at any time, now or hereafter. The rooms of the Committee are in the basement of the Capitol, where persons desiring documents can get them. We are induced to hope that this appeal will be liberally responded to.

GEORGIA.

Speech of Monday Floyd, one of the Ostracized Legislators.

Mr. Speaker:—I have not much to say to you on this subject. I have been a slave fifty-five years, and no chance to get learning, so I could not say much any way; but I can say that I have tried to behave myself and act like a man since I have been here. If I have failed to do so, it is because I am ignorant, and I have been made so by the very men who are now seeking to put us out of our seats; and I hope, if members on the other side of the House turn me out, they will give me credit for that much sense any way. But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Floyd said the negro man was inferior to the white man. I would like to know how he knows that. I would like to know if his forefathers had been kept in slavery two hundred years, and he had been kept in slavery for 55 years, with the lash over his back all the time, and whipped if he attempted to learn his A B C, how much better would he be, and how much superior would he be to me to-day? When he gets on the floor again I would like to have him give his views on this point. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Floyd made some very nice rails, but they were very old, and he laid up his fence crooked. The honorable gentleman from Richmond county, in his speech, made new rails, laid his fence so straight and high that the gentleman from Floyd county can't get over; that is my opinion. We Republicans don't believe in old things. We believe in going ahead—not back: and I don't believe we can be driven back, either. We are just getting a little taste of learning, and believe in going ahead, or having our children. I will not say any more about that, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman had a good deal to say about social equality—mixing up of the races—amalgamation I believe he called it. Now, sir, we colored men don't want to mix up with the white men; we all like our own color best, and if these men that talk so much about the inferiority of the race, and of mixing up with the "nigger," will let our colored women alone, we won't have so many ringstreaked and speckled people among us. We want the white men to mind their own business, and not come sneaking around our women at night, or any other time, for unlawful purposes. Now, Mr. Speaker, we are a law-abiding people, and if I ain't here according to law I want to know it right away, so as to go home and go to work. I thank the House for hearing me. I haven't anything more to say.

GENERAL GARFIELD.

He Charges Pendleton with Malicious Misrepresentation.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Sept. 15.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 7th inst. is received, in which you inform me that Mr. Pendleton in his speech at Norwalk, on the previous Saturday, used these words:—

"And General Garfield in a recent speech forgot himself, and asked his audience this significant question:—'Do you suppose the loyal people of the North would permit the Democrats to resume control of the Government without a fight?' And further in the same speech General Garfield asked:—'Do you suppose the freedmen would submit to Democratic rule without resistance?'"

In answer, I have to say that I am greatly surprised that Mr. Pendleton should so misrepresent the letter and the spirit of my speech. Personally he is my friend—and I have always regarded him as a high-toned gentleman, and I cannot see how he could make such a representation of me after reading the report of my speech at Orwell, which was printed in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of August 21. This is the only full report of any of my campaign speeches this fall. In that I charged that the Blair letter and the reconstruction plank of the New York Convention meant war—were a declaration in favor of overturning eight States by the bayonet—and I asked if it was to be supposed that this violence would be permitted without resistance. Eight thousand people heard me, and no honest man of either party who did hear me will say that my speech can by any stretch of construction be made to mean what your letter represents Mr. Pendleton as saying. I must think he had been told what he reported, and is not personally responsible for the misrepresentation. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

General A. N. Nettleton.

OBITUARY.

Chun-Lock, a Prominent Chinaman of San Francisco.

Chun-Lock, better known as Chy-Lung, a noted character in San Francisco, died recently in that city. A correspondent writes that he was the best representative of the Chinaman in California. He went to San Francisco in 1850, and immediately began business as a merchant, importing teas, opium, silk, and lacquered goods, Chinese groceries, etc., extensively, and soon built up a large wholesale and retail trade, which extended over a large part of California and the Pacific coast, and has continued undiminished up to the present time. He was noted for his correct business habits, strict probity and honor, and polite and courteous manner.

The *Alta California* says of him:—"Intelligent and highly educated in his own language and literature, hospitable and charitable, he was respected by all classes, and the mean prejudice of caste and race, never displayed by him, was seldom exhibited towards him by any one in our community. He was particularly noted for his liberality towards charitable objects. During our civil war he gave liberally towards the Sanitary Relief Fund, and was thanked therefor by Father Bellows, in a special letter from New York. When the great Sacramento flood of 1861-2 brought desolation and distress to so many American households, his liberality was manifested towards our people and his own alike—no call for a contribution by our Relief Committee passing unheeded by him. His commercial sagacity was well known, and his enterprise was as great as that of any of our American or European merchants. The firm had a house in Shanghai, one at Canton, another at Hong-Kong, and recently one in Yokohama, in addition to that in San Francisco. A few days before his death he expressed his determination to visit New York and Chicago as soon as the Pacific Railroad was completed, with a view of establishing stores in those places, but death put an end to his plans of extended enterprise. Chun-Lock was seized with the dropsy, and might perhaps have recovered, but he obstinately adhered to the practice of the Chinese physicians—of whom he had five—and died according to rule, and like a true son of the Central Flowery empire. His age was fifty-three years, by our method of computation. He leaves an immense fortune—said to be from $250,000 to $500,000 at least—and his extensive business will go on as before, under the old style, the interest of his family being cared for by his surviving partners. He was a native of the province of Canton (Quang-Tung), China, where his family, consisting of a wife and two or three children, reside, and where his remains, now resting in the vault at Lone Mountain, will eventually be sent for final interment."

The *Alta* thus describes the funeral:—"The remains of Chun-Lock, clad in costly robes of embroidered satin, were yesterday morning laid on a mattress in the store, and were covered with a rich, red satin fabric. The usual incense sticks and colored wax candles were burning at the foot of the body, and vessels containing tea, pork, rice, and eggs were by the side. There was a quantity of brown paper cut into slips, on each of which was a Chinese inscription. These were burned by the friends of deceased, as they arrived to view the remains, and the ashes placed in a caldron close at hand. The Buddhist priest, clad in a new satin robe, arrived at 11·30 A. M., and commenced the performance of the ceremonies. He used a bell and cymbals as he proceeded, and from time to time passed burning masses of paper over the corpse. He stood before a table on which was a quantity of articles, and chanted prayers in a clear and not unmusical voice. At the conclusion the body was placed in a metallic coffin, which was ornamented with silver plate and handles. On the former was a very brief inscription in Chinese characters, and the words 'Chun-Lock.' There was an absence of the full ceremonies at Chinese funerals; they were short and simple. Soon after 1 P. M. the coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four gray horses. A large number of carriages followed the body to Lone Mountain, where it was placed in a receiving vault prior to the transmission to China for final interment. There was a considerable number of citizens present to witness the ceremonies, and pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased."

THE GREAT GATHERING.

What the New York "World" Says of Loyalty and Virtue in Philadelphia.

This morning's New York *World* says editorially:—

Loyalty, like misery, makes strange bedfellows. This being our text, behold its illustration! On Tuesday night there was a great radical meeting in Philadelphia. It was a most respectable meeting, and of all respectabilities Philadelphian respectability is the most respectable. The platform was occupied by men whose names are types in Philadelphia of virtue, and decorum, and piety—men of whose virtue Philadelphia is proud, and who, perhaps, are proud themselves that Philadelphia should be proud of their virtue. We should not name names in such a connection, had not one of the orators of the evening, Senator Sherman, specifically named names before us. He referred with decent unction to the presence before him of three such gentleman types, Mr. George H. Stuart, Mr. Jay Cooke, and Mr. Henry C. Carey, all of them persons of perfectly pure reputation, all of them men who, in normal times, would shrink sensitively from vicious contact, and two of them open professors of religion. There were present with these gentlemen sundry others, like them men of exemplary and pious repute. They sat on the platform together, they listened to the speeches, and as one orator after another harangued the crowd and left the stand, they applauded these orators in succession, and, applauding, also shook them cordially by the hand.

Who were the speakers? What hands were thus shaken? We need not go very far back into the past for an answer to the question. Less than nine years ago, on a Sunday in the early spring (it was a Sabbath day's work), during church time, while the little children were singing hymns and the clergymen were leading the people's solemn litany of prayer for deliverance from "murder and from sudden death," a man armed to the teeth met and shot to death an unarmed man in the streets of the Federal capital. As the wounded man fell he begged for mercy. "As he lay upon the pavement," says an eye-witness, "resting on his right arm, the assailant put the pistol to his breast and fired." And so the bloody deed was done, and a sinful, unrepentant man was hurried before his Creator with no chance to utter a prayer to Heaven for mercy to himself, no time to give one thought to his orphaned, motherless children. The excuse of all this, whereby the avenging hand of the law was stayed, was the violated domestic honor of the slayer. The issue of it was that ere the earth was dry on the victim's grave there was reconciliation, condonation, a reunited household, and of a double crime one sweet oblivion.

The doer of this deed was one of the orators of Tuesday night, in Philadelphia. The bloody hand which did it was cordially shaken by the welcoming and applauding respectabilities of the Philadelphia platform. Does not loyalty, like misery, make strange bed fellows?

NORTH CAROLINA.

Torture of Republicans in the Wilson County Jail.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of the 16th contains the following:—

Robert Hilliard Farmer and Haywood White, colored Republicans, were imprisoned on probably fictitious charges. Eleven men were crowded into a low dungeon seven feet square. There was no window in the dungeon, and the door was of bars so closely laid that a man could not put his finger through the vacant spaces between. During the hot and sultry summer, these poor creatures were jammed together in this hole, and at night were compelled to sleep partially one upon another, for there was not space for them to occupy singly. There was plenty other room in the jail, but O'Nail, the jailor, declared his intention of putting eleven more men in if they had to stand on one another's heads, because, as he alleged, they were d—d black radicals, and ought to be killed, and he wished he had all the d—d radicals in there with them. The offer was made to Haywood White by Captain Lusk, that he would release him from jail if he would take an oath to join the conservative party. White was suffering horrible torture, but replied that he had already sworn to support the Constitution and the Union, and could not violate his oath. Captain Lusk also promised Farmer that if he would "go with him" (Democrat), and induce other colored men to do so, he would let him out of jail as quick as he could snap his finger. Lusk also told him that if he got out of jail without "turning over" (he was a strong Republican) he would be killed before night. Finding it impossible to seduce either Farmer or White, or any of the rest of the prisoners, the course of torture was determined on—torture which has for centuries been abolished from the prisons of England. The first place to apply it was in the diet. Twice a day a small piece of pickled pork, fried to a crisp, and little else than solid salt, and weighing less than an ounce, was served to these famished creatures. This produced thirst, and the jailor, carrying out the instructions of his fiend-hearted Rebel patrons, cut off the supply of water, to a quantity barely sufficient to support life. When the prisoners in an agony of thirst would cry out for God's sake to give them water, the brutal response from the jailor would be, "Come down and get it." One day Joe King, a kind of under-jailor, was cursing and abusing radicals, when Farmer at last replied to the effect that radicals were as good as other people, whereupon King struck him, Farmer, a defenseless prisoner, a heavy blow on the side of his jaw with the keys, breaking his teeth. For some time Farmer could not eat, and he was not even allowed to have anything to bandage his wound. And the brutal coward who had inflicted this injury took occasion afterwards to insult Farmer by asking him how he felt.

CANADA.

The New Governor-General, Sir John Young.

Sir John Young, Bart., present Governor-General of New South Wales and ex-Ionian Commissioner, has been named for Governor-General of Canada.

Sir John Young is the eldest son and heir of the late Sir William Young, of Balleborough Castle, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. His father was a prominent member of the East India Company in days past. Retiring with a fortune, Sir William offered himself as candidate for the representation of Cavan in Parliament, but was defeated, his political opinions not agreeing exactly with those of the Earl of Farnham, who possessed, through his numerous tenantry, the chief interest at the elections in that district. After a few years Mr. John Young, the newly-appointed ruler of Canada, then a young man, presented himself as a candidate to the voters of Cavan, and was returned to represent them in the House of Commons in conjunction with Mr. Henry Maxwell, who succeeded to the Farnham peerage, and has just lost his life by the melancholy disaster by fire in the Irish mail train travelling through Wales for London. Mr. Young—now Sir John Young, after the decease of his father—soon obtained the notice of Parliament both by his diligent attention to his duties and his sound practical knowledge on all matters relating to Ireland. The late Sir Robert Peel at once noticed his availability for public life, and, with Mr. Young's consent, ranked him with his party of moderate conservatives, anxious to do justice to Ireland without a repeal of the legislative union. Under Peel's Premiership Sir John Young held the office of Joint Secretary of the Treasury of England, in which he distinguished himself by his application to business, his judicious use of the official patronage confided to him, and his freedom from religious and political prejudices.

Sir John comes of an old Scotch family, having its origin with John Young, a "burgess of Edinburgh" in the year 1541. The Governor of Canada was born on the 31st of August, 1807, and married April 8, 1835, Adelaide, Annabella, daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, Edward Tuite Dalton. His family is thus intimately connected with the Countess of Cavan, Meath, and Westmeath, in Ireland. During the years immediately past Sir John Young has ruled the colony of New South Wales in a very successful manner in the name of Queen Victoria, and is likely from his habits, discrimination, caution, and experience, but particularly from his accurate appreciation of the Irish character, to prove equally useful to the English crown in Canada.

VICKSBURG.

General Grant's Plan of Campaign.

The *Nation* makes some statements of historical interest respecting General Grant's Vicksburg campaign:—

"His most trusted military friend and coadjutor, Sherman, had very strongly expostulated with him as to the plan of campaign which he had resolved upon, and, when the expostulation did not shake Grant's purpose, had written out and tendered his resignation. Mr. Lincoln had written to him to tell him he was mistaken in his strategy—and that meant that all Mr. Lincoln's military advisers thought him mistaken, and that the Commander-in-Chief gave him a chance to withdraw his army before it should become necessary to remove him from command. The press was raving about his manifest incompetency. But he made no reply to the letter, for writing which Mr. Lincoln afterwards apologized. He put Sherman's resignation in his pocket, without forwarding it, and afterward, when Vicksburg was taken, gave it back to him, Sherman tells the story."

Some of these allegations are true; some, we think, are altogether mistaken.

It is a mistake to say that General Sherman wrote out and tendered his resignation because he did not approve Grant's plan of attacking Vicksburg by way of Grand Gulf and Big Black river. He did not approve of the plan, but he told Grant that he should execute any part of it that might be assigned to him just as zealously as though it were his own scheme; and so he did.

We believe, also, it is a mistake to say that Mr. Lincoln wrote a letter to General Grant condemning his strategy. Like General Sherman, Mr. Lincoln thought another mode of attack preferable, but did not attempt to prevent Grant from adopting his own. After it was all over, Mr. Lincoln wrote Grant a letter to apologize for what he had thought. That was the only letter he ever wrote on that subject.

The paper which was returned to General Sherman after the fall of Vicksburg was not his resignation, but a simple argument of his against Grant's plan.—*New York Sun.*

—The Falmouth Hotel, Portland, is a complete success.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Democracy Promise Negro Suffrage in Tennessee—Snow Storm on the White Mountains—Aquatics.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Democracy Issue an Address in which they Pledge Suffrage to the Freedmen in Return for their Votes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 19.—After a great deal of mysterious consultation and discussion, running through a couple of weeks past, the State Democratic Executive Committee have issued an address to the people of the State, which will appear to-day. The delay in bringing out the address before now was caused by a conflict of opinion in the committee on the negro suffrage question. At last, however, the African bull has been taken by the horns, and colored suffrage is squarely recognized, and tacitly indorsed in a qualified way. On this point the address contains the following language: —Accepting the facts as we find them, recognizing truths as they exist, blinded by no prejudices of the dead past to the obscurity and detriment of our true interest in the living present, unbiassed by passion, obeying the dictates of reason rather than of impulse, with courage to be just, that our guard may be thrice armed, acting honestly up to the principles of our party, that there shall be no taxation without representation, let it be universally proclaimed throughout the Democratic party in Tennessee, rank and file, front and rear, that no colored citizen of the State, uniting with us for the overthrow of a common tyranny and in the redemption of our noble State, shall be disturbed in any of his vested rights, if through his agency our own rights should be restored to us with this distinct and unequivocal pledge to the people, through whom, and with whom, we can alone expect to triumph over the common oppressor. There can be no doubt as to the triumphant result of our combined action, our own interests and those of the colored citizens being mutual, and the interests of the radical adventurers being diametrically opposed to both. This course, upon our part, is demanded by every consideration of party expediency, common gratitude, justice, and right.

A vigorous canvass to secure the colored votes will now be entered into, and the chances are, judging from the beginning already made, that a considerable percentage of the negro vote will be secured by the Democrats. There are now over a score of Democratic colored clubs, and new ones are being organized at almost daily.

FROM BOSTON.

Brown Wagers to Defeat Any Rower in the World.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—It having been stated in a recent issue of a leading sporting journal that the course over which Brown and Coulter rowed, at Pittsburg, recently, was not a full five miles, and that Brown had no right to the claim of making the fastest time on record, Brown is out in a card to-day, offering to wager that he can beat even the time made in that race, viz.:—34 minutes 28¾ seconds; or, he will row any man in the world, any distance, for any amount of money.

FROM BALTIMORE

A Breach in the Democratic Ranks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The Democrats here are badly split among themselves, and are quarrelling considerably. One faction is making nominations, and their central committee is ignoring the nominees and ordering a new election. Many conservatives and some very prominent Democrats are declaring they will support Grant and Colfax.

The weather is cold but milder; no frost yet.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 19—A. M.—Consols unchanged. Erie Railroad, 30⅞; Atlantic and Great Western, 38½; Illinois Central, 90⅞; United States Five-twenties unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—A. M.—Cotton quiet. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Petroleum dull. Sugar 25s., afloat.

Snow-storm in the White Mountains.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, Sept. 19.—A gentleman just from the White Mountains informs us that there was a violent snow-storm near the head of the new Mount Washington Railroad on Wednesday last. The snow fell rapidly, and was measured in places to the depth of a foot and a half.

WESTON.

He Extenuates His Recent Failures.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston explains his recent failures thus:—"After six fair trials I am convinced that walking upon a circular track is not only against my nature, but unnatural to either man or horse. Until my last trial I attributed my previous failures to every cause but the right one, and it was only by accident that I learned that it was the continued walking round the circle that caused the dizziness in my head and the nauseating feeling in the stomach, besides the feeling of intense drowsiness that I could not account for. I can only describe the feeling as such as one feels when inhaling ether, with the single exception of a severe pain in the stomach.

"A rest of twenty or thirty minutes will entirely relieve the system, but after the first attack I find myself unable to go but one or two miles without experiencing the same feeling, and compelled to stop for treatment. Again, when walking on the track, I have been unable to eat substantial food; and what is more convincing proof that it is unnatural for me, is, that when walking on the highway I have always ate most heartily, and have never been troubled with any dizziness in the head or disorder of the stomach. Food alone gives the strength to walk naturally, and when you cannot eat you are governed by your nervous system." Mr. Weston will attempt, on or about the 5th of October, to walk one hundred accurately-measured miles on the roads in Westchester county in less than twenty-three hours.

DISASTER.

Explosion of a Rebel Lie—Several Copperheads Severely Injured.

One of the most shameful Rebel falsehoods is exploded in the following card:—

MARION, Williamson Co., Ill., Oct. 17, 1866.—We, the undersigned, are politically opposed to General Logan. Part of us have been in the Southern army in Captain Thorndike Brooks' Company; have returned since the Rebellion, and being acquainted with the facts in the case, make the following statement:—Having noticed in the newspapers, particularly in the Cairo *Democrat*, an article charging General Logan with having participated in a meeting held in Marion, in 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of attaching Southern Illinois to the southern Confederacy in the event of said Confederacy being formed, and also charging General Logan with having indorsed a resolution of that meeting; and, further, that General Logan had given means and encouragement to persons to leave Illinois and join the Southern Confederacy, etc., we hereby pronounce all the said charges untrue, Gen. Logan not being in Marion at that time, nor having any knowledge of persons leaving Marion at that time for the Southern army, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, JOSHUA LOW,
W. R. TINKER, GEORGE W. LOW,
R. J. PULLEY, B. F. LOW.

"I, William Cook, live in Marion, Williamson county, Illinois; lived there at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and hereby state that I am politically opposed to General Logan, but that he never, at any time, to my knowledge, furnished means or encouragement to persons leaving here for the Rebel army.

"WILLIAM COOK."

The persons signing the above are the witnesses by whom at the time the Copperheads pretended to be able to prove their falsehoods. Mr. Pully, a political enemy, also made the following statement:—

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 22, 1866.—I have never authorized the Cairo *Democrat* or any person to refer to me regarding the charges made against General Logan in that paper. At the time of their publication I was in the State of Arkansas. The charges are, to the best of my knowledge, false. I was with General Logan during most of the day of the second meeting at Marion. I am satisfied that he neither took part in nor indorsed the proceedings. The fourth article, in which there is a list of charges published in the *Democrat*, and in which reference is made to me, is entirely false, to the best of my knowledge. As to the seventh charge, General Logan was not in Marion at the time. It was by my request that Mr. Allen addressed the company. I also further state that General Logan was not at the meeting in Marion on April 15, 1861, at which anti-war resolutions were passed. Although differing with General Logan in politics, I believe him to have always been a loyal man, and am not willing that my name should be used to defame a neighbor and an honorable soldier.

D. R. PULLY, ex-First Lieutenant 31st Illinois.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 91⅛; Canton, 49½; Erie, 48⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 85¼; New York Central, 130¾; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 34; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 92¼; Hudson River, 142; Western Union Telegraph, 34; 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 111⅛; do. new, 109; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 144⅛. Money easy and unchanged. Exchange, 9.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cotton quiet but steady at 26½. Flour heavy and declined 10@15c.; sales of 7000 barrels superfine at $6·70@7·25; extra, $7·85@8·50; choice, $8·15@9·20; family, $9·50@10·90; California, $9@11. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Quotations are nominal. Corn easier. Sales of 51,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·18@1·19. Oats quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels at 67@70c. Beef steady. Pork dull; new mess, $29. Lard dull, steam, $19¾@20¼. Whisky firm, but quiet.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Cotton firm, and in fair demand at 26¾@27c. Flour more active, and in good demand for shipping, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm, prime to choice red $2·25@2·60, lower grades $1·75@2. Corn and Oats unchanged. Rye $1·40@1·45. Provisions easy, and in fair demand. Mess Pork $30·50. Bacon—Rib sides 16¾c., clear sides 17c., shoulders 14c. Hams 22c. Lard 20c.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"There was great excitement in the stock market yesterday, the volume of business being very heavy and the movement of prices strongly upwards, especially for New York Central Northwestern and Pacific Mail, the advance in the last-mentioned having been equal to about four per cent. since the close last evening. Erie was largely dealt in, and it sold up to 48⅝ at one time: but late in the afternoon it suffered a sudden relapse to 47½. Money was in extremely abundant supply, as usual of late, and large amounts were offered to the principal dealers in Government securities at two per cent., although the regular rate on United States stocks is three and on mixed collaterals four. The banks report that they are receiving more currency from the West than they are sending there, and that the applications for discounts from Western banks are light, while they apprehend no disturbance from preparations for the quarterly statements of the national banks to be made on the first Wednesday in October. In commercial paper there is a very moderate degree of activity, and the best grade passes freely at 6@7 per cent. discount. But although money is so cheap and abundant at present, it is reasonable to look for diminished ease later in the season and an advance in the rate of interest for a limited length of time to six and seven per cent. The supply will, however, it is more than likely, be fully equal to the demand at these figures, and the probability of such a change need occasion no apprehension among borrowers."

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money remains unchanged at 3@5 per cent.; the lowest rates is on Governments at 4 per cent. Brokers are supplied on miscellaneous securities with some small loans made at 5 per cent. At the close money was offered in large amounts, and in some cases loaned at 2 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is dull at quotations:—London, 60 days, 108⅞@109; London, sight 109¼@109⅝; London, prime commercial, 108¼@108⅜; Paris, long, 5·18¾@5·17½; Paris, short, 5·16¼@5·15; Antwerp, 5·20@5·18¾; Swiss, 5·20@5·18¾; Hamburg, 35¾@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40¾; Frankfort, 40⅝@40⅞; Bremen, 79⅛@79¾; Berlin, 71⅛@71⅝.

"Freights are again higher. To Liverpool, by steamer, 7600 bushels wheat at 6½d. The charters are a vessel of 5000 bbls. petroleum to Liverpool at 5s. 4½d., or to London, 5s. 2d.; a German brig, to Hamburg direct, at 5s. 6d.; a German barque, direct to Antwerp, at 1s. 3d. per box, and a vessel from Philadelphia, with about 4500 bbls. petroleum, to Antwerp at 6s."

—The San Francisco *Market Report* of the 5th instant, received overland, contains the following account of the money market of that city:—

"Gold bars are in liberal supply at $880@890; silver bars rule from par to ½ per cent. premium. We quote currency bills on Atlantic cities at 41@42 per cent. premium on gold; sight drafts, payable in coin, are negotiated at ½@1 per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers are effected at 1½ per cent. premium; sterling exchange, 48¾@49d.; commercial exchange, 49¼@49½d. Mexican dollars have received a notable upward impulse, being quotable at 8@9 per cent. premium. This is due to the fact that the market has been completely stripped of this coin by the recent shipments to China per last steamer. The remittances of bullion and specie by the steamer China amounted to $875,458, divided as follows:—Silver bars, $577,282; gold coin, $91,929; gold bars, $153,597; gold dust, $5130; Mexican dollars, $97,518. It is notable that the only shippers of gold bars and gold dust are our Celestial merchants. The shipments of treasure from August 1 to date (exclusive of Government account) have been $3,755,538·73. Total since January 1, 1868, $26,987,495·85; corresponding period of 1867, $29,527,324·46."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices generally were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881; 104⅝ for 10-40s; 114 for '62 5-20s; 110 for '64 5-20s, 111⅛ for '65 5-20s, 109 for July '65 5-20s; 109 for '67 5-20s; and 109⅛ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103⅛@103¼; and old do. at 100⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 55⅞, a slight decline; Little Schuylkill at 44⅞@47⅛, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 33¼, no change; Northern Central at 49, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¾, a slight advance; and Reading at 45⅞@45⅞, a decline of ⅛; 128⅞ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; and 40 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64½ for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hestonville; 7 for Ridge avenue; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 32, an advance of ½; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 130¾@131, an advance of ¼. 241 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 60 for Commercial; 110 for Northern Liberties; 107 for Southwark; 58½ for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 91 for Western; 73 for City; and 44 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21⅝@21¾, an advance of ¼; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred, and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New......103¾	150 sh Penna R.......ls.. 55¾
$200 do.. New......103¾	100 do..............c.. 55½
$1000 do.. Old...ls..100¾	3 sh Lit Sch R.......... 44⅞
$600 do.. Old.....c..100¾	4 do.......... 44⅞
$6000 Pa R 2 m 6s........ 98¾	44 sh Mech Bk......ls.. 32
$2000 Leh 5s gold l...c.. 90¾	100 sh Cata Pf........b5.. 33¼
$1000 Susq Bds............ 58	200 sh Read......ls.b30.. 45⅞
7 sh Far & M Bk..ls..130¾	100 sh Leh Nav...b60.. 21¾
100 sh Leh V R.......... 55⅞	200 sh N Central....ls.. 49
17 do..............c.. 55⅞	

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144⅛	11·59 A. M.	144¼
10·35 "	144⅛	12·00 "	144¼
11·00 "	144¼	12·15 "	144¼
11·30 "	144¼	12·30 P. M.	144¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅞@114; do., 1864, 109⅞@110; do., 1865, 111@111⅛; do. July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do. July, 1867, 108⅞@109; 1868, 109@109⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118⅞@119. Gold, 144⅛@144⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1862, 113⅞@114⅛; do., 1864, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1865, 110⅞@111⅛; do., 1865, new, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1867, new, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1868, 109@109⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118⅞. Gold, 144⅛@144⅜. Silver, 137½@139.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114½; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 104⅝@105. Gold, 144⅛.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	121⅝	Toledo & Wabash..	61¾
N. Y. and Erie R...	47	Mil. & St. Paul com	90½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92¼	Adams Express	51
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅜	Wells, Fargo	26
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88⅛	U. S. Express Co.	46¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	91	Tennessees, new	69
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91¼	Gold	144¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¾	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	110		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.—The Flour Market still retains its features of extreme dullness, and prices are drooping. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at $6·50@7·50; extras at $8@8·50; 700 barrels new spring Wheat extra family at $9@10; old do. at $10·25@10·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio family at $10@12; and fancy brands at $12·50@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is excessively quiet, but prices are without quotable change. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $2·20@2·28. Rye sells at $1·50 per bushel for Western; and $1·30@1·35 for Southern. Corn is inactive. Sales of yellow at $1·30; and Western mixed at $1·27@1·29. Oats remain as last quoted. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 75@76c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·25@9 per 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3@3·50. Flaxseed is worth $2·80.

Bark is unchanged. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

Provisions are quiet and weak. Pork is held at $30·50@31 for mess, and $25 for prime.

Whisky has advanced. Sales at $1·50 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......SEPTEMBER 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...............56|11 A. M...............67|2 P. M............... 69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig P. M. Tinker, Bernard, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Virginia, McFadden, Portsmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, Haverhill, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Salem, do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Grace Wattson, Nickerson, Norwalk, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Beverly, do.
Schr Chas. Woolsey, Parker, Newport, G. C. Morris.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, Salem, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Boston, J. R. White & Son.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salisbury, George S. Repplier.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr C. Kienzle, Studams, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Clio, Brannin, Millville.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, Salisbury.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, Salisbury.
Schr Pathway, McElwee, Portsmouth.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 60 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 21 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Barque Village Belle, Little, from Londonderry 15th ult., with mdse. and passengers to R. Taylor & Co.
Barque Philena, Davis, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, from Baltimore, in ballast to Merchant & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford, with mdse.
Schr J. N. Bitting, Waters, from Newtown, with lumber to captain.
Schr C. Woolsey, Parker, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, from Boston.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, from Boston.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.
Schr Pathway, McElwee, from Providence.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr Caroline Kienzle, Studams, from Dighton.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, from Haverhill.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Gloucester.
Schr Grace Wattson, Nickerson, from Norwalk.
Steamtug America, Virden, 15 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow barques Village Belle and Philena; reports having passed in the bay, ship Admiral, from New York, and one foreign barque, two lumber loaded brigs, and several schooners, all bound up.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 17—7 P. M.—The greater part of the fleet of colliers which went to sea 16th inst., returned to harbor on account of head winds.

Barque Mary Bentley, from Philadelphia for Dunkirk, went to sea yesterday afternoon.

Schr Caleb H. Van Name, from North Carolina, with naval stores for New York, in coming in to the Breakwater this morning collided with the steamtug America, and was so badly damaged that she soon sunk. Part of her deck load drifted on the beach, and has been taken in charge by W. D. Waples, wreck master. The crew saved themselves, but lost most of their clothing.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence, at Newbern 14th inst., to sail in 3 days for Pantego, to load for Philadelphia.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Arrived, steamship Hermann, from Bremen via Southampton.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Laird, from Glasgow.
Ship Trimountain, Sears, from Liverpool.
Ship Liverpool, Lambert, from London.
Barque Queen of Scots, Lockhart, from Liverpool.
Barque Albina, Warplaer, from Bristol, Eng.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The National Banks.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune—Sir:—Please show some readers of your paper how to justify the existing arrangement between the Government and the banks. The Government takes charge of their bonds, returns to them nearly all their purchase-money to do business with, and pays them interest on their bonds, which seems to be equivalent to paying it on the notes lent them to use.

To lend money and pay interest upon it to the borrower cannot but be considered a very strange method of doing business.

It appears reasonable that the interest should cease on the bonds so held by the Government, while the banks are supplied with an amount almost equal to the principal as working capital; and the transaction being optional with the banks, no breach of the national faith would be involved if such agreement were made.

Aug. 25, 1868. MYSTIFIED REPUBLICAN.

Reply by the Tribune.

1. The business of banks, in respect to their circulating notes, consists in discounting, *i. e.*, in exchanging them for the notes of private parties, running at from thirty days to four months' time. They can only afford to do this by making a higher interest on the capital they lend than they pay for it. City banks and bankers can afford it by using money deposited with them on which they pay no interest. Interior and country bankers have no such resource. Their deposits are too small, and hence their ability to discount notes of private parties, by giving their own cash notes for private notes running on time, depends on their ability either to get double interest from those for whom they discount notes or to get one rate of interest from them and one upon the securities they deposit. Obviously, if all banks were obliged to pay current rates of interest to the Government on their capital, in order to enjoy the privilege of lending at the same rates on individual notes, the business of banking would be wound up. Our correspondent would have it that, before a banker should have the privilege of loaning him $90 at the current rates of interest, he must first loan the Government $100 without interest. This, if it were possible, would be very profitable for the Government and the community, but neither our correspondent nor any other man would do banking on those terms.

2. Bankers always have issued their notes on the pledge of securities on which they drew interest. Their capital being worth one rate of interest, by getting that on their securities and an additional one on their discounts they make one rate of interest net, *i. e.*, over and above what their capital costs them, and herein lies the essential profit of banking, without which it cannot be done.

Under the old State bank system the banks invested their whole capital in securities, deposited them as pledge for their circulation, drew interest thereon, and loaned their currency to their customers in discounting notes, on which they drew interest again. By drawing two interests on capital which cost them one, they made a net interest or profit. They could not have made a profit without it.

The question, therefore, resolves itself into the simpler one—whether we shall have any banks at all.

3. The Government has no power to stop the interest from running on the bonds held by the banks, any more than on those held by private parties. The banks have bought the bonds with capital which was their own. The bonds are in no way under control of the Government. The Government may repeal the banking law, or perhaps prohibit all banking from being done; but these steps would only make it more difficult to borrow money, and hence increase the rates of interest.

4. The underlying question is, whether the Government or the banks ought to furnish the people with a currency. The objection to having the Government furnish the people with a currency is that the Government is not a bank, cannot discount private notes, and hence that its currency is not flexible, and does not expand with a demand for money, and contract with a redundance of it, as a paper currency ought to do.

5. The Government would save nothing by issuing the currency itself instead of issuing it, as now, through the banks. This is proved by the following facts. The National Banking law limits the quantity of notes the banks can issue to $300,000,000. Of this sum the law requires them to keep 20 per cent, or $60,000,000, as a reserve. They must also keep a reserve equal to 20 per cent. of their deposits, or $114,000,000 more. These deductions leave of the $300,000,000 only $126,000,000 of circulating notes on which the banks can draw interest. The interest on this sum at seven per cent. would amount to $8,820,000, as the total interest on the available circulation of the banks.

To offset this, they pay into the National Treasury in taxes one per cent. on their circulating notes, say $3,000,000—one-half of one per cent. on their deposits, or $2,855,000. A tax on their capital stock not invested in Government bonds of $400,000, one-half of one per cent. on net dividends and surplus, which for the year 1866-7 amounted to $3,300,000, and a license tax of $2 on every $1000 of capital. Their capital being $424,000,000, this license tax amounts to $848,000. The sums above named, amounting to $10,403,000, are paid into the National Treasury, beside about $8,000,000 of local and State taxes. Beside what they pay in State and local taxes, therefore, the National Banks pay to the Government $1,583,000 more in taxes than the interest on their circulating notes amounts to. In other words, they pay one and a half millions per annum for the privilege of doing a business which is indispensable to commerce and industry.

Are the Times Bad?

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The farmer is told that times are not so bad when he can command two dollars a bushel for wheat and one dollar and twenty cents for corn, and other things in proportion. But the question for the farmer is not so much what is the nominal price of his produce, but what is its purchasing power. He cannot buy as much with his two dollars as he could formerly with one, and he finds himself at the close of the year with less money in fact, though, perhaps, more in name than he did before the era of greenbacks. The paper dollar, which is a legal-tender, and nominally a dollar, though worth less than seventy cents, has disturbed all the values of the country, and the brickmaker, who earns five dollars a day, finds it harder work to feed and clothe his family than he did when his wages were not quite so high-sounding, but more real.

Oh, but, says one, bring us back to a specie standard, and we will never be able to pay the public debt. All that we are now paying of it is the interest, and that we pay in gold. That amount will not be affected, then, by the reduction of the country to a specie basis. As it is, we pay in greenbacks one dollar and forty cents for every dollar appropriated to the interest, and the working people are fleeced with a depreciated paper currency. With an exhaustless soil, with unrivalled mineral resources, with a population unsurpassed in industrial energy and inventive skill, with marvellous facilities for communication, and with an annual immigration worth to the nation $300,000,000, we ought, under skilful management, to make the greenback equal to its face. But a party which defends a Commissioner of Internal Revenue who acknowledges his incompetence, and under whose guidance half the revenue cannot be collected, is unfit to achieve so desirable a consummation. In radical hands we will look in vain for the re-establishment of the national credit, the husbanding of the national resources, and the restoration of that fraternal feeling without which the Union is a phantom and a delusion, rather than the grand memorial erected by our fathers for the admiration of mankind and the benefit of their posterity.

General Blair's Letter and the Democratic Platform.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* makes a feeble and futile attempt to repudiate the letter which gave Frank Blair the nomination of the Democratic party, and which really embodied the political sentiment and expressed the real wish and purposes of that party more thoroughly than anything else that was said or done in the National Convention. The "personal honor" of both the candidates, says the *World*, binds them to renounce whatever of their personal views on any subject is not in accordance with the platform.

> "If there is anything in General Blair's Brodhead letter inconsistent with the platform, he renounced it in accepting the nomination, just as Mr. Seymour made a similar renunciation, if there was anything inconsistent with the platform in his financial speech. The candidates of a great political party stand in a representative capacity. Their honor, which forbids them to accept the nomination of the party unless they have previously agreed with it in essentials, binds them to sink minor differences."

But there is nothing whatever in General Blair's letter in the slightest degree inconsistent with the party "platform." On the contrary, it embodies in its letter and spirit the full sentiment and political doctrine of the platform. It only puts its principles into plainer English. It says the same things, but says them more clearly and more directly; and it provides practical means for carrying the principles of the platform into practical effect.

The platform, for example, declares that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "usurpations—unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." This is the principle of the party, declared in the platform. Blair's letter is in full sympathy with it—reaffirms it, in point of fact—and then proceeds to lay down the specific action by which these acts are to be annulled and their results destroyed. The natural and proper way to do this would be by repealing them, or getting them declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. But General Blair knows this to be impracticable. He concedes that they cannot be repealed because the Senate cannot be carried by the Democrats, whatever may happen to the other branch of Congress. He says, in so many words, that the repeal of these acts will be impossible, because the Senate will oppose it. But he declares that they must not yield to the Senate in this matter. The President, in the first place, must compel the army to "disperse" the State Governments which have been organized in the Southern States under these acts of Congress, and then the Senate must be "compelled" to assent to the repeal of the acts themselves. There is nothing in this in the least inconsistent with the Democratic platform. It is the proper complement of that platform—the practical application of its political doctrines—the necessary deduction from its premises. Even if the *World's* doctrine, that all the previous history, action and opinions of a candidate cease to be of any importance the moment he is nominated, because from that moment he ceases to have any individual character, and becomes solely and simply the representative of the party—believing only what it believes, and pledged only to what it says—were literally and strictly true, it would have no application whatever to this case. Buchanan, in accepting the nomination in 1856, took occasion to say that he was no longer James Buchanan—with political opinions, principles and purposes of his own—he was simply the embodiment of the Cincinnati platform. General Blair may go quite as far as this, without changing his position, or impairing the force of his letter, or changing his personal principles in the least. The letter and the platform are thoroughly and perfectly in harmony with each other.

Everybody, indeed, who watched the action of the Convention, knows that it was the letter of Blair which shaped and guided that action. The letter not only gave him the nomination, but it gave tone and character to the whole Convention. It really decided the character of the platform. Until that letter appeared and had been pressed upon the attention of delegates, the drift of the Convention was in favor of a progressive platform which should accept the results of the war and go forward, rather than backward, in the application of the principles of democratic freedom. The Rebel element in the Convention seized upon that letter to check that tendency and to turn the current backwards. Its bold denunciation of the acts of Congress as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void"—and its open declaration of a purpose to resist, defeat, and overthrow them, and to "disperse" the State Governments organized under them by the use of the army, suited the temper of the Rebel and Copperhead sentiment of the Convention exactly. It was used first to render the nomination of Judge Chase impossible, and next to put the Rebel stamp ineffaceably on the party. Wade Hampton, in speeches he has made in South Carolina since the Convention, has declared himself the author of the phrase in the platform which characterizes the acts of Congress as "revolutionary and void," and has accepted the letter of Blair as embodying the true sentiment of the Democratic party—the only sentiment which makes the position and action of that party acceptable and welcome to the ex-Rebels of the Southern States.

Indeed, the tone and language of the whole Democratic press, North and South, and more especially in the Southern States, where the Democratic party places its sole hope of success in the coming election, leaves no room for doubt on this point. In every Southern Democratic organ the Blair letter is regarded and treated as the real exponent of Democratic doctrine. It the key-note of the canvass. Everywhere Blair and not Seymour is the prominent and important figure in the contest. A Democratic victory would be his victory. Seymour, if elected, would be the mere agent and tool of the men and the sentiments that controlled the Convention. He would inevitably do their bidding—as he always has done the bidding of stronger and bolder men than himself, in the public positions he has held hitherto. He did the work of the Rebels while the Rebellion lasted—and he would renew his efforts, as they are renewing theirs, if he were elected now. The *World* cannot repudiate their sentiments, as embodied in the platform and the letter of Blair, any more than it can dispense with their help in the pending canvass.

Turbulence in the Political Campaign.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At the opening of the campaign it looked as though things were going to be very flat and stupid. It was hardly anticipated that the gay scenes of 1840 would be repeated. The campaign songs of to-day prove to be poor and wishy-washy compared with those which the inspiration of hard cider and the names of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" had produced. But within the last week our electioneering movements have assumed a livelier tone, and a somewhat belligerent one. In various cities of the North processions of politicians, intent upon glorifying their favorite candidates, have been attacked by showers of brickbats and stones, levelled at them by their opponents. Such things have occurred in Troy, Philadelphia, and New London within a few days to processions of radical patriots, which is all wrong; for although such arguments as boulders and brickbats convey may be forcible, they are not logical, and do most harm to the party using them. Can it be that the Democrats are getting so desperate in the anticipation of defeat that they resort to turbulence and brickbats on the occasion of Republican demonstrations? We hardly think so. They must have sagacity enough to know that such measures will avail but little in a contest where the free exercise of opinion, intelligence, and the right of franchise are the controlling influences which will decide the election. At the same time it is not to be wondered at that disturbances of this kind should be indulged in by the unthinking crowd when the leading partisan newspapers on both sides—some claiming to be highly respectable, philosophical, and moral, and others claiming their title to indecency in language that fully establishes their claim—set examples of violence and bad feeling such as have never before been witnessed in a political campaign. We suspect, therefore, that bad example and bad whisky combined have had a good deal to do with the late political ebullitions on the part of turbulent folks in some of the Northern cities.

"Reconstruction" in Georgia.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republicans are, with good reason, confounded and chagrined at the result of their so-called "reconstruction" in Georgia. Georgia is, in all respects, the most important of the States which have passed from under the military yoke, Virginia being one of the three which have not been "reconstructed." Georgia is the Empire State of the South, destined to hold the same relation to Southern commerce that New York does to that of the whole country. Her size, fertility, resources, rivers, railroads, harbors, position, enterprise, intelligence, and population place her in the first rank of States. Her example cannot fail to exert a potential influence in all the States said to have been "reconstructed." What has been done in one may be done in all. The perfected "reconstruction," about which there is a vaunting, grandiose declaration in the Chicago platform, is an abortion in three of the States, and is not likely to live long enough to cry in the other seven. It has collapsed in Georgia while the Republican party is still in power, thus demonstrating its inherent weakness, and the superlative folly of its malignant, fanatical authors. Its utter failure is lugubriously confessed by the *Tribune*, thus:—

> "The letter of our able correspondent at Atlanta gives a startling view of the progress of the Seymour and Blair revolution which has been inaugurated in the Georgia Legislature. All the colored members of both Senate and House have now been expelled, the defeated Rebel Democratic candidates seated in their places, and the overwhelming Democratic majority in the Legislature being thus enabled to snap their fingers at the Governor's protests and vetoes, the State is virtually in the hands of Toombs, Cobb, and Ben. Hill."

And this, we are told, marks "the progress of the Seymour and Blair revolution." According to the past tenor of Republican electioneering, the "revolution" was to take place after the election of Seymour and Blair, and by a very different method. That portentous son of terror, the redoubtable General Blair, was to disperse the carpet-bag legislatures at the point of the bayonet. We half suspect that the future Vice-President will relent and think twice before he disperses the Legislature of Georgia, especially as he will be an officer without power, having no other function than that of putting questions for the Republican Senate to vote upon. But if he should decide to send the Georgia Legislature packing, we dare say the *Tribune* would be glad to have him do it, without even waiting until he is inaugurated as Vice-President. "The Seymour and Blair revolution" is a foolish phrase that cannot conceal the weakness and unwisdom of a rickety system which tumbles into ruins of itself the moment its blundering architects take away the scaffolding. It is repugnant to the preponderating public sentiment of the State, and was known to be so when it was invented. It required an army to force it into existence, but none is necessary to demolish it. Negro supremacy can be reinstated in Georgia by no other means than a fresh resort to military force.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, with the spasmodic mental debility which makes that journal an object of pity in Mr. Weed's absence, thinks it has discovered "an effectual mode of heading off these conspirators," and predicts that "before three months' time" they will be "floored." We will let this sage and sapient journal advertise its nostrum:—

> "This is a very nice little programme which has been arranged under the guidance of Cobb, Toombs, B. H. Hill, and the other virulent rebels who aim to bring about a fresh revolution. But it so happens that there is an effectual mode of heading off these conspirators, and we predict that before three months' time has elapsed, they will find themselves effectually floored. The Supreme Court of Georgia will be appealed to to pronounce upon these outrageous proceedings, and its decision will be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. We warn these reckless men to pause in their mad career before the arm of the law falls powerfully upon them, and they are buried from the positions of trust to which an untoward fortune has temporarily assigned them."

Now it so happens that every legislative body in the United States is the sole and final judge of the election and qualifications of its members. When a member is rejected or expelled, no appeal lies to the courts. Instances of the rejection of members are of perpetual occurrence, but the *Commercial* never learned of an instance of a rejected or expelled member of Congress, or of a State Legislature, applying to a court for redress, however flagrant his wrongs. It is a class of cases over which no court has jurisdiction. But even if the courts had jurisdiction, the *Commercial* must have a curious notion of the state of the docket and the order of business in the Supreme Court of the United States to suppose that the ejected negroes can be restored to their seats "before three months' time." And even supposing that difficulty surmounted, how does our wise contemporary suppose the expelled negroes are to be benefited? Before three months, the Georgia Legislature will have completed its business and adjourned. What good would it do the negroes to be declared members of a Legislature that will never again sit? They will not be members of the next Legislature unless elected as such; and the next Legislature will be elected under a new registration law, in the absence both of the Freedmen's Bureau and the army. The *Times*, which is a paper of some intelligence, can see no other mode of redress than a rejection by Congress of members elected from the State of Georgia—a futile remedy for the Republicans, as it would merely cast out the carpet-baggers elected under military surveillance; a result that would be well pleasing to the Democratic party, who think they never ought to have been admitted.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a
WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuthslm E. & J. ROGERS.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Street.

The regular Fall Quarter will begin on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

Pupils may enter during this and next week.

The Directors are pleased to be able to announce the engagement of the following-named Professors:—

RUDOLPH HENNIG, the eminent Violoncellist.

JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, Pianist and Theorist, from Leipsic.

HENRY G. THUNDER, Instructor on the Grand Organ.

THEODORE BOETTGER, Pianist, from the New York Conservatory of Music. 8 12s6t

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND Gentlemen. Terms, $10 per quarter of 12 weeks.
A. R. TAYLOR,
9 17 6t* No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH street. 9 11 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 15p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29¼

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

N O T I C E.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 1m No. 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 1trp PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
498 carbines, various models.
3173 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868. [9 8 5w

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
12¼ PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11¼

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11¼ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCO SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth¼

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¼rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16¼

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11¼

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¼

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of Attorney-General Evarts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Attorney-General Evarts returned this morning, and attended the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Distillers' Meters.

Tice has finished one hundred and seventeen meters, which he will proceed to affix to distilleries by the direction of Commissioner Rollins. The price of the different sizes has been fixed by a board of disinterested machinists, so distillers shall not be imposed upon.

The Extra Session.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Colfax both doubt whether there will be a quorum present at noon on Monday, but Mr. Colfax says in conversation that either house can take a recess from time to time until a quorum arrives, thus extending the legislative day of Monday indefinitely. It is stated, as the result of a conference at which Messrs. Wade, Colfax, Schenck, and others were present, that another recess will be taken to the 15th of October. There seems to be little doubt of securing a quorum before the close of the legislative day of the 2d. Mr. Wade will be the guest of Mr. Colfax during the session.

The prospect now is that there will be a quorum of each House of Congress on Monday. There have been several additional arrivals of members to-day.

Personal.

B. F. Wade, President of the Senate, and Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House, arrived here to-day.

Attorney-General Evarts returned this morning.

Commissioner Foote will leave Washington tomorrow for a month's absence. In the meantime S. Hodges, one of the Board of Appeal, will act as Commissioner of Patents.

J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, left Washington to-night, to represent that Department at the State Fairs of Ohio and Illinois.

Appointments.

The following storekeepers were appointed today:—Edward Beebe, New York city; John J. Kelly, First District of Pennsylvania.

The following gaugers were appointed:—Darvin F. Martin, Fourteenth Pennsylvania district; Samuel M. McGougle, Twentieth district Pennsylvania; O. C. Boobysheil, Tenth district Pennsylvania.

Inspector of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars:—Gavin H. Woodward, Second district Pennsylvania.

Naval Changes.

Paymasters Beaman, Darling, and Anderson have been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to settle accounts. Paymaster Goldsborough relieves the former, and Hay the two latter.

Obituary.

Rev. M. S. Olds, rector of Christ Church, Washington, died here this afternoon, of cancer. He was son of Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, and son-in-law of Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Sir John Young, the present Governor-General of New South Wales, and a Fenian Commissioner, has been named for Governor-General of Canada.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—The Emperor will immediately reinforce the troops in Central Asia. The evacuation of the city of Bokhara by Russia is not confirmed.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18.—The *Nazione* says Prime Minister Menabrea has not asked the French Government for the withdrawal of its troops from Rome, as reported. Such a demand would be entirely unnecessary, as by the provisions o the treaty France was bound to withdraw her troops: besides, the state of Italy at present does not justify the French occupation.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18.—Cardinal Reisack has been tried by a civil court at Rieti, and fined 500 francs for attempting to take possession of the See of Sabina, by order of the Pope, without the authorization of the King of Italy.

BIARRITZ, Sept. 18.—The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial to-day made a visit to Queen Isabella of Spain, at St. Sebastian.

METZ, Sept. 18.—A terrible explosion took place at a cartridge factory in this city to-day. Thirty persons were killed outright, and eighty-two more were badly injured. The building was torn to pieces.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—The House passed the Senate Relief bill by a vote of 71 to 62. A resolution was adopted repealing former action staying the collection of debts, and declares that the collection can be made when the Relief bill receives the Governor's signature. The Senate adopted the amendment to the Tax bill taxing foreign insurance companies one per cent. on premiums or otherwise. State companies are taxed on their capital stock.

A document is circulating for signature, irrespective of party, to request Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to deliver an address on the present condition of the country. It is signed by several members of both Houses. It is reported that Governor Bullock signed the request. The belief is that it will do much towards restoring peace and quiet to the country.

A committee of the negroes declared ineligible have left for Washington to present their case to Congress.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Jamaica advices to August 25 state that the smallpox continues on the north side of the island.

Jane McLaughlin, aged 25 years, was killed by a train on the Harlem Railroad, to-day, while walking on the track.

The revenue conspiracy case was postponed again until Tuesday.

Two highway robbers were sent to the State prison, to-day, for five years.

The National Labor Congress assembles here next Monday.

Much anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steamship Northern Light, which left here August 22, for Bremen, and has not been heard from since. The steamship Smidt brought 800 passengers from Bremen to-day.

All vessels arriving the past few days report damage from the cyclone on the 6th inst. at sea.

Several families had a narrow escape from burning to death at the fire in Brooklyn this morning, many barely escaping in their night clothes. Officer Corr rescued a child from the flames at the peril of his life, losing his hair and a portion of his clothes in his heroic effort.

The case of Luddington was argued to-day, and was referred to a commission, who will decide whether he will be given up to the Deputy United States Marshal from Illinois.

The book trade sales to day realized fair prices for London, New York, and St. Louis invoices.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 18.—Robert Lyme, an old and respected citizen, died of heart disease here to-day.

Michael Coulan, in a fit of delirium tremens, stabbed his wife while asleep, and also two men named Regan, father and son, who came to her rescue. He was finally secured. The wounds of young Regan are dangerous, but he may recover. The others were slightly injured.

Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 18.—Returns from 406 towns give Chamberlain 69,146; Pillsbury, 48,847. Majority for Chamberlain, 20,317. The towns to be heard from gave, last year, Chamberlain 4237; Pillsbury 4180. Full returns, including those from these towns, with their relative increase of votes added, will give Chamberlain a total majority of 20,404. The official returns, which will be published next week, will not vary these figures to any appreciable extent. It is generally agreed here that Chamberlain's majority will exceed 20,000.

Maine Horse Fair.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 18.—The Maine State Horse Show closed this afternoon with a sweepstakes race, which was won by "Sorrel Dave" in three straight heats. The attendance was large. The Fair was a perfect success.

James G. Blaine left for Washington to-day, to attend the extra session of Congress.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—The locomotive used in switching trains at the Erie street depot, in this city, exploded her boiler to-day, inflicting serious wounds on the engineer and various other persons in the vicinity, but killing no one,

Cricket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The match between the All-England Eleven and Twenty-two of New York was concluded to-day in favor of the All-England Eleven in one inning, and twenty six runs to spare, the score standing:—All-England, first inning, 175 runs. The Twenty-two, first inning, 61; second inning, 88. The principal scores of the Twenty-two were—Rogerson, 22; Gibbes, 8; Norley, 8; Aspinwall, 7; Earnshaw, 7; Womb, 7; Lee, 4, and Bowman, 4. After the cricket match a base ball game was improvised by Harry Wright and eight of the All-England Eleven on one side, and nine on the other side, including one of the All England Eleven. The result was a victory for the All-England Nine by 38 to 11, their fielding being very sharp all around, and their batting of the finest type of Atlantic standard. The English cricketers leave for Niagara Falls on Saturday morning, and will reach Montreal, via river St. Lawrence, on Tuesday morning, where they commence a cricket match against twenty-two of the military and civilians of Canada.

Fire at Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, Sept. 18.—A disastrous fire broke out last night in Arnot's block, at the corner of Lake and Water streets, occupied by E. H. Cook & Co., hardware merchants, which destroyed the entire stores of the block. The loss amounts to $150,000, and is insured for $75,000.

Marine Disaster.

HYANNIS, Mass., Sept. 18.—The steamer Island Home, from Nantucket, reports an unknown schooner about a mile to the southward of Great Point. Nothing has been heard from her crew, and they are supposed to be lost. A boat's crew was sent from the steamer to endeavor to save her rigging and spars.

Vineland Peace Convention.

VINELAND, Sept. 17, 1868.

The reformatory people of this place have just been holding some four sessions on the question of radical peace. The Universal Peace Union had been invited to occupy Plum Street Hall, and on Saturday last, at 7½ P. M., the hall was well filled, and the exercises intensely interesting. The President, A. H. Love, of Philadelphia, occupied the chair, and presented the subject in all its practical and potential bearings.

Among those present, some of whom took an active part, were Rachel M. Townsend, T. Ellwood Chapman, C. B. Rogers, Sarah T. Rogers, William J. Mullen, and Ebenezer James, of Philadelphia; John and Mary Child, Darby; Mahlon B. Linton, Bucks county; and Job Wilbur, of New York. Oscar Clute, the Unitarian minister, and Deborah L. Butler, Charles Butler, Jonathan Wilde, Dr. Conley, C. B. Campbell, Mr. Thomas, and others of Vineland took part. Some close questions were asked and answered, and the fullest liberality and good feeling prevailed. There was a universal admission that the doctrine and principles were good and grand, but some expressed a difficulty in living up to them. Among the resolutions presented was the following, which explains the principal topic before the meeting:

Whereas, We are for freedom and not for slavery; for equal rights and not for caste; for human happiness and not for misery; for construction and not destruction; for life and not for man-killing; and

Whereas, War is antagonistic to these highest convictions of our nature, we are

Resolved, That we will relax no effort to remove the causes that make war possible, and to abolish the custom of war, even when the iniquity of man seems to render it inevitable.

There were further resolutions, stating how these ends should be attained.

There was one for the principles of love, justice, and truth; for disarmament and arbitration the world over; for an International Congress, with the pledge behind it that deadly force shall never be the ultimatum. One was against military academies and military preparations. One against capital punishment and the better treatment of the Indians. A memorial to Congress and a letter to the Indians were adopted. Letters were read from friends in various States; pamphlets and books were circulated, and a number of names presented for membership. There were three meetings held the next day and largely attended, when a State Branch Society was formed, with Deborah L. Butler, of Vineland, as President. Carriages were generously offered the friends at the close of each meeting; all who wished were driven through this improving settlement.

People of the Orkneys.

The following is from Daniel Gorrie's "Summers and Winters in the Orkneys":—

The peasantry, as a class, are frugal and industrious, grave in demeanor, and quiet in their ways. It is rare to find one of their number who can neither read nor write, and they seem all to have been well grounded in the facts and doctrines of the Bible. Their piety is of the old, simple, sincere, undoubting, unquestioning type. A certain rudeness of speech and manner, which once characterized the people, has disappeared under the influence of wider culture, and earnest evangelical preaching in the multiplied churches of the islands.

The celebrated visit of the Haldanes, towards the close of the last century, produced beneficial results, and helped the formation of religious habits. Whatever may now be the case in other parts of Scotland, Sunday is still kept throughout the Orkneys in its old covenanting integrity. In foul weather or fair the people troop from their cottages regularly as the day of rest returns, and the families that live furthest from the church are generally first in their pews. An increase in the number of churches has made Sunday sailing less common or necessary than in former years; but fisher boats, laden with worshippers—grey-haired old men and white-hooded matrons—may still be seen gliding across the ferries between Egilshay and Rousay, or Papa Westray and Westray. While a high tone of morality and religion pervades the mass of the Orcadian peasantry, it must be acknowledged that the ghost of superstition has not yet been finally laid in the old realm of the Valkyrie. "Trow tak' thee" may be set down as an innocent bogy phrase, intended to frighten children, and indicating no real belief in the existence of a nineteenth century malignant race of fairies or dwarfs. The fantastic notion, still preserved in curious legends, that drowned people were changed into seals, has also passed away.

Old women, however, still retain an unaccountable aversion to turbot, and avoid naming this excellent and respectable fish when crossing sounds and bays in boats. Some people also deem it unlucky to call things by their proper names at particular times, and there is a strange prejudice against turning a boat *widdershins*, or contrary to the sun, at the beginning of a voyage. In certain districts the people only marry when the moon is growing, believing that the waning moon is "fruitless"—a superstition which recalls the words of "Theseus" in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*:—

"Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon."

Thursday is also esteemed the luckiest day in the week for marriage. In former years the belief prevailed that if a cow were killed when the moon was in the wane, the beef would dwindle in the pot. Should the first lamb of the season be white, the omen is still regarded as fortunate, and the appearance of a black lamb is deemed unlucky. So late as 1814 there lived an old Beldame in Stromness, named Bessie Miller, who sold favorable winds to mariners at the low charge of sixpence.

Increase of Insanity Among the Poor in England.

The London *Review* says:—"That insanity is largely on the increase among our poorer classes has long been admitted by those who have specially directed their attention to the subject, and there is much in the recently published report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, despite its lamentably defective statistics and decided lack of information on vital points, in support of the painful and disheartening allegation. Of the 31,917 lunatics officially mentioned as remaining on the 1st of January, 1867, in the various county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, metropolitan and provincial licensed houses, and naval, military, and state criminal asylums in England and Wales, no less than 25,998 belonged to the pauper class. On the 1st of January, 1868, the number of insane patients confined in these institutions had risen to 33,213; this marked increase being wholly among the pauper lunatics, the number of which, at that date, was 27,361, the better class of patients exhibiting a decrease of 67 during the same period.

"These figures do not include the patients confined in the lunatic wards of our workhouses; this species of information being apparently considered of remote importance by the Commissioners, who merely inform us—in a separate table—that in the 299 workhouses in England and Wales visited under their direction in 1867, the number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates was 7987. As to the number of persons of unsound mind residing as single patients, either in lodgings or with their relatives, the Commissioners do not condescend to vouchsafe any information whatever, although in their previous report they obligingly mentioned that the number of such persons then actually under their notice was 6861. It is perfectly clear that if we desire to stay the further progress of insanity in this country, we must, as a mere preliminary step, acquire a considerably larger amount of definitive information respecting the actual extent to which cerebral diseases prevail among the community in general, especially among the poor; also, respecting the real or probable causes of the same."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—Last evening a mass meeting of the Republican party was held at Mermaid Station, near Chesnut Hill. There were about one thousand persons present, all of whom seemed to enter fully into the spirit of the meeting. The speakers' stand was tastefully decorated with national banners, flags, and Chinese lanterns. The meeting was called to order at a little before 8 o'clock by Joshua Comley, Esq., who proposed as chairman John Francis, Esq. Speeches were made by the Hon. A. K. McClure, Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, Hon. Charles Gibbons, and Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass. The latter said:—

I am glad to see this large assemblage of the citizens of Philadelphia. It has been my privilege, during the last three or four weeks, to see tens of thousands of Republicans in Maine, and I came here to say that, while the country looked to Maine, and as she has spoken so intelligibly, now all eyes are directed towards Pennsylvania. We look to you with entire confidence. You will stand where you stood during the civil war—by your country and the men who fought for it. Our issue is as clearly presented as it was on the field of Gettysburg. Then the country understood that the Grand Army of the Republic, engaged in perilous battle, carried our flag against the foe who sought our destruction. To-day two grand armies are waging a political war, one led by Grant, who never surrenders (applause); the other by Seymour and Blair. At Gettysburg they fought with bullets, now they fight with ballots. They are fighting the same battles over again. And now I wish to say that if Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio vote for the Republican cause, General Grant will be elected. All understand this, and the Democracy will use every power to defeat him. But my opinion is that Grant is sure to be elected (cheers), and a large majority of Congress will be elected to support Grant's administration. (Interrupted by movements of the Invincibles.) In looking over this assemblage, I see before me men who have, by manual labor, to support the wives of their bosoms and the children of their love. Now, if you look into God's holy word, you will read how our first parents fell from their purity to eat their bread by the sweat of their faces. Portions of the human family, forgetful of the rights of common humanity, have deluged the land in blood, debauched the soul, and brought men into degradation in order that they might eat their bread by the sweat of others. Our laws are founded on Christianity, and on the principle that all men are created equal. Those who believed in *caste* plunged this great country into civil war, and buried 300,000 men who fought for the country, and wounded 400,000 more. And to-day we have the men who bathed this nation in blood for the sake of *caste* going into a National Convention at New York, and imposing these ideas upon the people:—1. That the reconstruction laws of Congress are revolutionary and void. 2. Equal taxation—that the poor man shall be taxed equally with the rich. These principles are put into that platform by the interest of privilege and *caste*. To-day the Democrat stands as the mortal enemy of every working man of the United States. He had been born poor and had to work for a living, and he has some interest in a laboring man. He challenged any man to meet him on that issue. The Rebellion was made in order that the Democrats may eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces, no matter whether black or white. Because they are weaker we must help to protect them. Our duty is to help those who need it. The black men are men. We shall live and die and be buried with them. We have reconstructed the States and given them a liberal Constitution. We have provided them with the common school system, their plantation system, their platform system, their industrial system. Labor in South Carolina is respectable now.

We have built up their society, and the lovers of liberty everywhere thank us for it. Now the Rebel leaders tell us we must overthrow all of this; that we must relinquish all we have gained to the big landholders again.

—A meeting of Democrats was held last evening on Sixth street, below Oxford. Thomas S. Armstrong presided. Speeches were made by Mr. James B. Nicholson, Hon. A. V. Parsons, John W. Stokes, and others.

THE ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN CAMAC.—James Casey had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter yesterday, on the charge of having been concerned in the assault on policeman James B. Camac. Complainant testified that on the night of the 18th of August, when he was beaten and stabbed in Water street, below Walnut, Casey was with the assailing party and bit him on the nose. He could distinctly see the persons who assaulted him, and fully recognized Casey as the man who bit him. Policeman Blanford testified that he was attracted to the scene of the assault by cries of murder, and saw Casey in the crowd; also saw him run away with the others; and saw Lawrence Tobin striking at Camac, and was struck himself on the head with a blackjack, as he believed, by Tobin. Casey was held for trial.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD WATER WORKS.—Ground was broken on Thursday for the new engine and boiler-house for the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, and the work of erecting the buildings is to be pushed forward with all possible speed. The engine-house will be 60 by 70 feet, and the boiler-house 53 by 100 feet, both to be of brick. The engine-house will be connected with the reservoir at Montgomery and Belmont avenues by a 30-inch main, the distance being 4500 feet. A portion of the pipe has already been delivered. The embankment of the reservoir is nearly completed, one side of it being up to the required height.

CASUALTIES.—Jane Burns, residing at No. 511 S. Seventh street, had her ankle broken yesterday while playing with a friend.

William Longan, forty-one years of age, working in a coal yard, fell down a cellar yesterday, and injured himself severely.

Daniel Bunnell, twenty-seven years of age, residing at Germantown, had his left arm broken.

About 4 o'clock yesterday Ignatus Cobbin, three years of age, residing at No. 932 Fernon street, was seriously burned about the body by her clothes taking fire from a bonfire.

THE ASSAULT ON GEORGE BROTHERTON.—On the complaint of George Brotherton, who was assaulted and stabbed on Monday night last, John Beam, Thomas Connor, Joseph Ahern, and James Casey have been arrested as participants in the affair, and held to bail by Alderman Massey for a hearing as soon as Brotherton is able to leave home.

ORDINATION.—On Thursday evening, Mr. J. W. Turpin was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in Shiloh Baptist Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Cathcart. The other services of the evening were conducted by Revs. Underdue, Miller, Stockwell, and Clothier. The church was crowded in every part.

MORE BUSINESS CHANGES.—Two of the dwellings on Colonnade Row, Chesnut street, west of Fifteenth, are being altered into a store, which will have a front of 40 feet and a depth of about 100 feet. Other business changes in the neighborhood are in contemplation.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending September 17:—Barrels of superfine, 9253; do. fine, 4; do. rye, 291; do. corn meal, 200; do. condemned, 120. Total, 9868.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 44	MOON SETS	8 29
SUN SETS	6 03	HIGH WATER	4 13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER,

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr R. M. Brookings, Douglass, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Thomas Holcomb, Godfrey, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Sears, 2 days from New York in ballast to Merchant & Co.

Br. brig Taina, Campbell, 8 days from Sagua, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Jas. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 16—10 A. M.—The following vessels went to sea this morning from the Delaware Breakwater, viz.:—Barques Hellespont, for Gibraltar; Iddo Kimball, for Aspinwall; R. G. W. Dodge, for Charleston; brigs Maggie, for Venice; Marion, for Halifax; Clyde, for St. John, N. B.; Eurus, for Boston; J. D. Lincoln, for Portland; Rio Grande, for Bath; schrs Florence Shay, for Genoa; Rising Sun, for Richmond; Emma P. Douglass, for do.; E. Sinnickson; T. W. H. White; Woodruff Sims; S. P. M. Tasker; Clyde; E. D. Endicott; Louie F. Smith; Emma M. Fox; S. B. Franklin, all for Boston; Thomas Borden, for Fall River; Willie Mowe, for Newburyport; Ralph Souder, for Salem; M. Sewell, for Portsmouth; Georgie Deering, for Portland; Westmoreland, for Providence; Sarah, for New Bedford; John Crockford, for Providence; Oneida, for Bath; M. Fillmore, for Bangor, all from Philadelphia; also, schrs Jane Emson, from Richmond for New York; M. Pierson, from Alexandria for do.; J. H. Seguine, and Snow Flake, from New York for Virginia; United Brothers, from do. for Baltimore; Wm. Henry, do. for Norfolk; John Lenthall, do. for North Carolina; Palestine, do. for Virginia; R. E. Pecker, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; C. R. Vickery, from Newbern for Newburyport; H. A. Butler, from Portland for Washington, D. C.; Martha Washington, from Baltimore for Maine; New York pilot boats No. 12 and No. 22; together with about 50 other vessels, names not ascertained.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxey, hence, at New Orleans 13th inst., via Havana.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Thompson, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig Matilda, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr W. H. Thorndike, Hicks, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon; Annie, Amsden; A. E. Martin, Buell; and Russell, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 16th inst.

Schr Chris. Loeser, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.

Schr West Wind, bound to Philadelphia, returned to Boston 17th inst., having been in collision with schr Bedabec, off Long Island.

Schr Alex. Massey, Blizzard, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Portland 15th instant.

Schr Centurion, Webber, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Portland 16th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 48, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 16th inst.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, from Allyn's Point for Philadelphia, at New London 16th inst.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 14th inst.

Schrs E. H. Atwood, Higgins; H. Simmons, Godfrey; M. Reinhart, Hand; John Shay, Hilton; R. K. Vaughan, Risley; R. W. Dillon, Ludlam; W. F. Phelps, Rutter; W. W. Marcy, Champion; and Pallas, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 16th inst.

Schr Smith O'Brien, Lynch, hence, at New Haven 16th inst.

Schrs Elmira Woolley, King, and Ida L. Bearse, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No 42, Rodan, hence, at Mystic 16th inst.

Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 16th inst.

Schr Marietta, Fritzinger, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 14th inst.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, from Boston; Thomas G. Cahill, Kelly, from do.; Fawn, Willis, from Providence; Mayflower, Lynch, from Hartford; and Sarah Selsey, Turner, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The barque R. G. W. Dodge, Capt. H. A. Thompson, sailed from Delaware Breakwater afternoon of 15th inst., and arrived at the wharf in Charleston at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, making the run in 65 hours.

Schr H. L. Slaght, of Tuckerton, N. J. (owned by Van Brunt & Slaght, of New York), was passed in the Vineyard Sound by the steamer Island Home, at Hyannis, on Thursday, from Nantucket, with bowsprit and head gear carried away, having been run into night of the 16th. She had lost one anchor, and was riding by the other. Wind blowing fresh and the sea very rough, could not weigh anchor, and the captain wished to be towed into Edgartown, and when the weather moderated the Island Home would tow her there.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

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8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

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Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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WALL PAPERS.

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Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthsa3m

DAVIS & HARVEY,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1865.
Fifteen Years Previous Experience.
STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.
Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x30 feet.
SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION 9 21m5o

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 t O 3

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmetto, La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmetto Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
9 12 9t Department of Louisiana.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
RICHMOND, Va., September 14, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for Supplying the United States Subsistence Department with twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) pounds of Brown Sugar, in good, sound barrels; one thousand two hundred (1200) pounds of Adamantine Candles, (6's or 12's) full weight, in strong boxes strapped with hickory; four thousand (4000) pounds of Common Brown Soap (2 lb. bars), in strong boxes strapped with hickory; four hundred and twenty (420) gallons of Molasses, in barrels.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sample of the articles offered. The above supplies to be delivered in good shipping order at the United States Subsistence Depot, Richmond, Va., on or before the 25th instant, subject to the inspection of the undersigned. Further particulars obtained by application at this office.

Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the supplies.

By order of Brevet Major-General A. B. Eaton,
C. G. S., U. S. A. W. A. ELDERKIN,
Brevet Major and Chief C. S. First Military District. 9 17 3t

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

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LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE,
WHITE FAWN.
OF THE
STUPENDOUS, DELIGHTING,
MAGNIFICENT, INVITING,
BEAUTIFUL, EXCITING,
ROMANTIC
WHITE FAWN.
OF THE
GORGEOUS, FAIRY-LIKE,
BEWITCHING, POETICAL,
ENTRANCING, GLITTERING,
ARTISTIC, EXQUISITE
WHITE FAWN
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE AGE,
THE SUPREME GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 19,
only time of Wallace's Fine Opera of
MARITANA,
the cast including all the LEADING ARTISTS.
Monday, FAUST. Tuesday, FRA DIAVOLO.
Wednesday, LA SONNAMBULA.
Thursday, First time (in English) in America,
CRISPINO.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 19,
LAST NIGHT OF FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.
View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.
THE LOVER'S LEAP.
THE SHIP IS SCUTTLED AND SINKS.
STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Rescue of Hazel from a watery grave.
THRILLING AND ASTOUNDING EFFECT.
MONDAY, THE DEAD HEART.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as .... ROBERT LANDRY

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.
JOE EMMETT, JOE EMMETT,
The Dutch Comedian,
T. H. JEFFERSON.
First week of T. WARWOOD.
FOUL PLAY, CAMILLE, ITALIAN AIRS, CONGRESS LET LOOSE, PETER PIPES, ETC.
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZA P. BARTMAN, Administratrix of the estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, 22d September, 1868, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
9 10thstu5t Auditor.

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THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

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ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

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9 3 thstu12trp PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK street.
SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and Smith streets the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.
9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector,

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

The relations subsisting at present between the United States and Great Britain are pecuniarily and we may say peculiarly disagreeable. It is not required for us to remind our readers of the wrongs to which our country has been subjected by the Government of England, of the sympathy which the latter had for the Rebellion, of the covert aid which she extended to it, of the material contribution which she forwarded, and of her sacrifice of all national law in order that her unholy jealousy of the United States could be made to cause our overthrow. All this and much more is still nursed in the memory of our people. If, with the downfall of the insurrection, the influences of British aid had ceased without damage being done to our prosperity, we might in time, aided by the consciousness of complete success, forget the wrong and renew friendly relations with the wrong-doers. But such is not the case. Grave injury has been done to a number of our citizens. Pirates built in British ports have devastated the seas and swept millions of dollars worth of property from the face of the ocean. In this condition of affairs it is idle to talk of forgetting the past so long as amends are not made. It is foolish to prate of friendly relations and amicable feelings as long as the debt is all on one side and remains unsatisfied. The London *Times*, in a recent article on this subject, said:—

> "The real grievance of the United States was the indifference of England in the civil war, and her willingness to see the Union dissolved. Of this the Americans were conscious at the time, and remember keenly now. They think we should have an active sympathy with the North; that a confederacy based upon human slavery should have been at once condemned; that the Republican party was the true friend of England; that it was wrong to even doubt the success of the Federal arms. After all, the anger of the Americans was due to their consciousness of England's want of sympathy with them in their hour of peril; but the anger, if right, has been enough indulged."

This is true so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The sole ground for ill-feeling is not lack of sympathy, it is loss of money. The sympathy can be expressed now when we don't need it or at any future time, and the lack of it be forgotten. Success enables us to look leniently at the failure of Great Britain to act as became a free people. But the pecuniary loss can only be compensated for by securing payment. We want the pound of flesh which, by the contract, we are entitled to have, and no soft words or answers at cutlers' dinners will satisfy the people of the United States. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has said quite enough about peace to satisfy the most fastidious member of the Society of Friends, and in his assurances of the popular desire for amity he has spoken truly. But he has spoken quite enough. If the British Government don't want peace then we don't want it either. The wrong is clearly on their side; why should we cringe and cry for "cordial relations?" If the tone which Mr. Johnson has assumed be kept up as his constant refrain it will approach towards sycophancy and merit the repudiation of the American people.

The remarks of Mr. Roebuck at the very dinner at which Mr. Johnson was so loud in his protestations were of a character to cause general regret at the speech of our Minister. The insolence of the Englishman knew no bounds, and it came as an immediate warning to Mr. Johnson to cease to commit himself so unalterably. To be sure a large proportion of the British press, and particularly of the British people, repudiate the rude and discourteous remarks of Mr. Roebuck, but for all that he is a representative man, a member of Parliament, and when he says that the American people are composed of the offscouring of Europe, for that is about what his remarks amounted to, he goes so far as to cause the American Minister to pause in the midst of his professions of unbounded friendship. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Johnson, if he values his position as Minister, must remember that the American people are a high-spirited and deeply-wronged people, and will bear any evil rather than insult. For two reasons they desire the settlement of the Alabama and kindred claims in full. 1st. To recompense our citizens from the losses they have sustained; but 2d, and principally, to prove to all the world that England has to acknowledge that her course was wrong, and make public reparation. For these reasons there can be no lasting peace or real feeling of amity between the people of this continent and Great Britain, until full satisfaction is made for spoliations committed, and full amends made for the many wrongs done us during the civil war.

It will take considerable casuistry and lots of logic to sustain and harmonize the motto paraded through the Northern cities:—"No equality with inferior and mongrel races" with the pleasant invitation and loving assurances of the Democracy to their dear colored voting brethren of Louisiana and Mississippi. The old common stock of "broad principles," "undeniable facts," and "irrefutable arguments," on which Democratic orators have drawn so long and so largely, will not serve to extricate them from the present delicate dilemma. We fear an entirely new set of original principles are needed to suit the occasion. Who among their valiant leaders will discover or invent them and their application before "chill November's surly blasts" leave their "fields and forests bare?"

What Good is Done by Public Meetings?

There are two ways of performing political work. The one is by quiet personal exertion, the other by public demonstration. If we were compelled to choose between the two, and totally abandon one or the other, we would not hesitate to give up all public meetings, and see what converts could be made through the aid of personal application. But we are under no such necessity. We can have both public meetings and private efforts, and we consider a few such gatherings as that which filled Broad street in front of the League House on Tuesday as powerful organs for good. There can be no question but that the sight of so many thousands of people—all actuated by a common impulse, all working for the same cause, all intending to vote the same ticket—carries to the public mind an idea of power which cannot be otherwise attained. The same effect is produced by a general review. When a regiment parades the soldiers think to themselves, "If we come in contact with the enemy we might be annihilated;" but if column after column pours along, and whole acres of men in their common uniform are seen together, the idea of annihilation amid such a mass seems absurd. The men deem themselves invincible. Nothing can stand against such a host, and the courage of each is enthuzed into the other. Does not this do good? Is not this reunion more than a mere display? It is a positive power—a reinforcement more welcome than a dozen regiments. So it is with political armies. The little, scattered inhabitants of a hamlet if they happen to be in a minority are inclined to think, "this majority will certainly overcome us, we cannot stand against such overwhelming odds." They judge only by their own immediate vicinity. Let them come up to such a meeting as that of Tuesday and what a revulsion of feeling do they undergo. It is impossible, they say, that we shall be overcome with such a host of friends as this, and they go to work anew with a nerve and a hope which is worthy a new recruit. Such was the effect of the meeting referred to. Sincere Republican as we were, we felt our courage increase at the sight of such a multitude of friends. We were carried back to the old days of early Republicanism, to the days of '60, when we had a very desperate encounter to go through, and we thought of the victory then, of the great principles then first declared, now sanctified by blood and treasure, and we said to ourselves "with all this loyal mass to sustain the right who can doubt the issue," and there were thousands who did likewise. If not carried to an excess we deem these grand demonstrations of vast moment. They are encouraging our followers, which in Pennsylvania is just as important as making proselytes. But let it be engraved in letters of iron, which cannot be blotted out, that the *public meeting cannot supply private work*. We could do without the former, we cannot hope to do without the latter. Let each man work. Vermont Republicans worked, and look at the result. Maine Republicans worked, and see what a lesson she reads to us. If we would win—if we would carry Pennsylvania, and thus secure the election of Grant, we must work individually, and this we call on all good citizens to do. Public meetings only stir up members to private work. They can only be the incentive, not the result, and if the result does not follow the incentive, both fail and become as barren fig trees, covered up with leaves. One or two more grand demonstrations, and twenty-two days of real earnest personal exertion, will give us Pennsylvania by 25,000 majority. Will any Republican, in this critical moment of our national contest, shirk his share of the latter, and fail to do his part in aiding the good cause?

"The Accident of Birth."

No wonder that John Quincy Adams, Jr., regrets that the "accident of birth" gave him the name he bears. With an ingratitude certainly singular, he repines that he bears that name, yet to it he owes the feeble sort of notoriety which he possesses. To it, and it alone, he is indebted for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. To render his insult to family history the more apparent, and to set beyond all doubt his degeneracy from the lessons of his ancestors, he inserts in his letter of acceptance the following paragraph:—

> "The Democratic party appeared to commit themselves to the indefinite extension of the intolerable nuisance of irredeemable paper currency. I am too much of a Democrat to regard any such prospect with patience. I believe in hard money, and therein hold myself to be a true Jacksonian Democrat."

This from one who bears the name of John Quincy Adams! This man glories in the name of a Jackson Democrat! Looking back for forty years, what a difference do we see! Then the name was found among the roll of American statesmen, and for one who bears it to call himself a "Jackson Democrat" would be a political paradox too rich to be thought of. Certainly time changes all things, and no change could be greater than for the grandson of the late President to make such an avowal as he has. No wonder, with such sentiments, that he regrets the "accident of his birth."

Victorious Generals who win their laurels in a noble cause possess an irresistible claim to the gratitude of the nations they rescue. All countries have been prompt to recognize, in some form, this sacred obligation. The loyal people of the United States are now testifying their devotion to General Grant, for his inestimable services, in a manner that reflects the highest degree of credit upon all concerned. While the sympathizers with the Rebellion seek to reward him for his unparalleled achievements by disgraceful abuse and vituperation, millions of true lovers of the nation he served are preparing to return to him victories in the field of political strife for his resplendent victories of war. For his triumph at Belmont, Vermont, gives 27,000 majority! For his capture of Fort Donelson Maine rolls up 23,000! The next two or three Republican State triumphs will be set aside as an appropriate return for his bravery at Shiloh. For his capture of Vicksburg he will receive immense Republican victories at the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. For his skillful management of the army of the Tennessee he will be rewarded by an utter rout of the Democracy, horse, foot, and dragoons, at the other preliminary State elections. And for his final master-stroke against the Rebellion, the Republicans of the United States will be content with nothing less than a clean sweep of every Northern State in the Presidential elections, added to such a catalogue of triumphs in the South as will enable the Southern Republicans to head off the remnant of the discomfited Democracy as Sherman captured Johnston.

We hope, however, that after Lee's surrender, if Seymour, imitating the example of the great Rebel chieftain, Jefferson Davis, attempts to escape from the country in petticoats after his Richmond falls, no attempt will be made to arrest him. "Let us have peace."

The Congressional Contest in Pennsylvania.

The Republican nominations for members of Congress in this State are now complete. The following is the full and correct list, with the names of the present members, Democrats being printed in italics:—

Dists.	Nominees.	Present Members.
I	Benj. L. Berry	*Samuel J. Randall.*
II	Charles O'Neill	Charles O'Neill.
III	Leonard Myers	Leonard Myers.
IV	Wm. D. Kelley	Wm. D. Kelley.
V	Caleb N. Taylor	Caleb N. Taylor.
VI	J. Breitenbach	*Benjamin M. Boyer.*
VII	Wash. Townsend	John M. Broomall.
VIII	Henry S. Eckert	*J. Lawrence Getz.*
IX	O. J. Dickey	(Stevens' vacancy).
X	Henry L. Cake	Henry L. Cake.
XI	Daniel Kalbfus	*D. M. Van Auken.*
XII	Theron E. Strong	*Geo. W. Woodward.*
XIII	Ulysses Mercur	Ulysses Mercur.
XIV	John B. Packer	George F. Miller.
XV	Samuel Small	*A. J. Glossbrenner.*
XVI	John Cessna	Wm. H. Koontz.
XVII	Daniel J. Morrell	Daniel J. Morrell.
XVIII	W. H. Armstrong	Stephen F. Wilson.
XIX	G. W. Scofield	G. W. Scofield.
XX	Geo. W. Gilfillan	(Finney's vacancy).
XXI	John Covode	John Covode.
XXII	James S. Negley	James K. Moorhead.
XXIII	Darwin Phelps	Thomas Williams.
XXIV	James B. Donley	Geo. V. Lawrence.

In the following table is given the majority for Congressmen in 1864, the vote for Congressmen in 1866, and the vote by districts for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1867:—

	1864.	1866.			1867.		
Dist.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1......	2022D	7,728	12,192	4464D	6,913	12,704	5791D
2......	4477R	12,612	9,475	3137R	12,234	9,970	2264R
3......	1475R	12,520	11,516	1004R	11,073	12,085	1012D
4......	3744R	14,551	12,126	2425R	14,336	12,781	1555R
5......	278R	12,259	11,800	459R	11,137	11,429	292D
6......	3186D	11,447	14,009	2562D	10,100	12,824	2724D
7......	3677R	12,011	8,531	3480R	10,958	8,001	2957R
8......	6105D	6,999	13,188	6189D	6,117	11,912	5795D
9......	4460R	14,298	8,675	5623R	12,799	7,475	5324R
10......	475D	13,186	12,971	215R	10,881	10,881	Tie.
11......	6623D	9,121	15,907	6786D	7,812	13,949	6137D
12......	2066D	13,274	15,580	2306D	11,932	13,094	1162D
13	1001R	11,940	10,653	1287R	10,326	9,631	695R
14	527R	14,190	12,675	1515R	12,943	11,380	1563R
15	2806R	12,499	15,840	3341D	10,726	14,191	3468D
16	68R	13,589	12,964	625R	11,980	11,995	15D
17	509R	11,298	9,979	1319R	9,755	9,637	118R
18	852R	14,734	12,688	2046R	13,220	11,964	1256R
19	1717R	15,107	12,481	2626R	12,556	11,393	1163R
20	2238R	17,106	15,222	1884R	13,785	12,645	1140R
21	125D	13,023	12,669	354R	11,004	11,371	367D
22*......	4220R	12,720	9,655	3065R	......	......	......
23*......	3758R	14,197	10,012	4185R	......	......	......
22&23*	7978R	26,917	19,667	7250R	22,507	15,590	6917R
24	1615R	13,391	11,853	1538R	11,612	10,825	787R

*We have been unable to separate the vote of 1867 in Allegheny county, portions of which are embraced in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts, and hence are obliged to give these two Districts together.

From this table it will be seen that, while we succeeded in electing Republican members in the Third, Fifth, Tenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Districts in 1866, at the election for Supreme Judge in 1867 the Democrats had a majority in all these districts excepting the Tenth, in which the vote was a tie. In the Third, Mr. Myers' district, however, the enthusiasm which has marked the campaign thus far on the part of the Republicans gives promise of undoubted success. In the remaining districts which went for the Democracy in 1867, but for the Republicans in 1866, the majorities for the former were so small that we can scarcely fail to win them back by a little work, so that the next delegation will stand 18 to 6, as does the present one. In addition, there is even a good prospect of our being able to oust Judge Woodward in the Twelfth District, unless, as the New York *Tribune* says, the Republican candidate "is overwhelmed with coffee-colored naturalization papers."

Coffee?—Our Democratic contemporary this morning assures its readers that "cheering news comes to it from all parts of the State. The work goes bravely on." Can our friends refer to the coffee business?

Nova Scotian Estimates.—The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia has laid upon the table of the House of Assembly the following estimates for the year 1868:—Assets on the 1st of January, 1868, $183,135·58; probable revenue for 1868, $367,953·18; total income, $551,088·76. Estimated expenditure, $513,880; probable deficit, $12,791·24. The probable revenue for 1869 is estimated at $456,000; while the expenditure, omitting the road grants, and reducing other expenses as low as possible, it is supposed will amount to about $424,000, leaving only $32,000 for roads and bridges, instead of $240,000 granted last year. It is stated that if the service were to be as liberally provided for as in the past, the deficiency would amount to about $200,000.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SUMMER RECREATIONS.—REV. DR. MARCH will resume his Sunday evening services, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, To-morrow evening, 20th inst., at 7¾ o'clock; sermon on the above subject. All persons are cordially invited. *

LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "The Greatest Physician." 7½, "The Great Sight." Pews free. *

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—CHESNUT Street, near EIGHTEENTH.—Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Upland, will preach in this Church to-morrow (Sunday), morning and evening, commencing at 10½ and 7¾. Sabbath Schools at 2½ P. M. *

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLITS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 2½. Mission Sunday School, SIXTEENTH and PEARL, at 2. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. Subject in the evening—"The Penitent Thief's Prayer." Strangers are welcome. *

DR. SEISS ON THE APOCALYPSE. Sixth Seal. To-morrow Evening, 7¾ o'clock. ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, RACE street, below Sixth. *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, D. D. *

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT streets.—Rev. J. DE WITT, D. D. will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock morning and 8 o'clock evening. *

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets.—The Pastor, the Rev. G. D. BOARDMAN, D. D., having returned to the city, will preach in this Church to-morrow at 10·30 A. M. and 7·3 P. M. *

REV. JOS. MASON WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS at ¼ before 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

A SERMON TO CHILDREN AND Youth, by Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will be preached at WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE streets, on Sabbath Afternoon 20th inst., at 4 o'clock. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MAN WHO ADVERTISES TO cure people of an "attachment to the bottle" is requested to try his hand on the patrons of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO." Nobody who has tried a bottle of that delicious perfume has yet been able to refrain from continuing the indulgence. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
5 28 t O1

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD, below LOCUST.—The Annual Exhibition of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will open on TUESDAY, 22d instant, and continue until FRIDAY 25th instant, Day and Evening. Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1. Children 25 cents.

Members' and Life Members' Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, until 22d instant, after which they can be had at the Hall. 9 19 6t

"Joy never kills,
But carking Care destroys."

ALL NIGHT IN THE STREETS OF Philadelphia. The homeless bummer; where he goes and what he does with himself; illuminated by Dr. J. H. HOUGHTON, resident physician of the "Kennard Relief," at Entertainment Milestown, Pa. (Oak lane) THURSDAY evening, September 24, 1868, assisted by distinguished amateurs in singing, reading, etc. Tickets at Hillman's news stand, North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. 1t*

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—Office of the WALLACE OIL CO., No. 319 WALNUT Street.

The Directors of the Wallace Oil Co. have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at this office.

Philada., Sept. 17, 1868. FRANK H. STEEL, Secretary.
9 18 3t*

THOMAS GALES FORSTER, OF Washington City, one of the greatest Trance Speaking Mediums of the age, will lecture at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY NEXT at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. 9 18 2t

PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Heiskell's Tetter Ointment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 18

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

CLOTHING.

THE BEARS AND THE BOYS.

A man in Quebec, the other day,
(So the daily newspapers say,)
Had two dancing bears on the street
Keeping time to his music with graceful feet.
He kept them dancing, in pleasant weather,
Safely and strongly chained together.
They gathered a crowd of men and boys,
Who made a cheerful sort of noise.

But some folks thought they disturbed the peace;
So they went and called the Quebec police.

So they danced along,
With indignation,
And music and song,
To the police station.

And one man after another declares
That he considers them dangerous bears;
For bears will bite, if they get a chance,
Even if they've been trained to dance.

The bear man all the evidence heard,
All the time speaking never a word;
Till he gave a whistle, and said "Out, boys!"
And then in the court was a jolly noise!
For a healthy boy from each bear's skin,
Stepped out of the place in which he'd been!

These folks were sold! And the weather's too cold, We may safely declare, for anybody, either here or there, to go bare, and it isn't fair to rig the boys in the skin of the bear. So, between the two, we know what to do. We'll ask them all, to hurry and call at our Brown Stone Hall, and get a suit of clothes for the Fall; well fitting and nice: and at such a shocking abatement in price.

Come along, boys, and bring your fathers.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHES HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND young men Berlin, N. J. $75 to $150 a year for Board and Tuition. Address Rev. T. M. REILLY, B. D., Rector. 9 19swa3t*

POLITICAL.

CAMPAIGN CLUB

OF

1860 and 1868.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE CLUB

WILL ASSEMBLE FOR PARADE

ON

SATURDAY EVENING

19th inst., at 7½ o'clock,

AT CITY ARMORY,

BROAD AND RACE STREETS.

All Republicans are respectfully invited to join in the demonstration.

WM. B. MANN,
President and Chief Marshal.

R. W. BEATTY, Secretary.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
9 17 3t TREASURER.

1860. 1868.

PARADE

OF

CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The officers and members of the Club will meet at the

CITY ARSENAL,

RACE, BELOW BROAD,

On Saturday Evening, 19th inst.,

AT 7 O'CLOCK SHARP,

To proceed over the following route:—Assemble at Arsenal—down Race to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Sixth, down Sixth to Pine, out Pine to Broad, up Broad to Arch, out Arch to Twenty-first, up Twenty-first to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Fifteenth Ward Meeting, and from thence to place of meeting, and there dismiss. By order.

WM. B. MANN,
President and Chief Marshal.

R. H. BEATTY, Secretary.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
1t Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1868.

The Delegates elected to the Thirteenth Representative Convention will assemble on MONDAY EVENING next, September 21, at 8 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of FIFTH and THOMPSON Streets, to nominate a candidate for that district.

By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL,
A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.
9 18 3t

GRANT, COLFAX, KELLEY, TYNDALE, AND VICTORY.
GRAND MASS MEETING—FIFTEENTH WARD On SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Sept 19th, at NINETEENTH and CALLOWHILL.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. W. D. Kelley,
Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Charles Gibbons,
Colonel E. W. Davis
Col. James H. Campbell,
A. W. Henszey,
Samuel H. Orwig,
Henry Huhn.

By order of the Executive Committee.
R. M. EVANS,
9 18 2t Chairman Committee on Meeting.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD,
RIDGE Avenue and COATES Street,
REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 3.

The Regiment will assemble on SATURDAY Evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp time, on Coates street, right resting on Ridge avenue, facing north. Nothing will be allowed in the line but torches and the American flag.

T. B. F. TAPPER,
Colonel Commanding.
R. M. Evans, Adjutant 1t

POLITICAL.

"THE STARRY FLAG 'NEATH WHICH WE FOUGHT."

"Goodwill to all—Malice Towards None."

TO THE

RETURNED SOLDIERS

AND

SAILORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Your National Republican Executive Committee Having Called

A Grand National Convention

OF

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

To meet at Philadelphia, beneath the shadow of

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

On the First and Second of October, 1868,

You are invited to be present to assist in welcoming your BRAVE COMRADES IN ARMS from our sister States to the NATIVE CITY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, to concert with them measures to secure the election of the

ILLUSTRIOUS GRANT AS PRESIDENT,

And thus to preserve the PEACE AND LIBERTIES of our country, whose UNION YOU SAVED *through blood and toil*. The *traitors you conquered and pardoned* openly announce their PURPOSE TO RULE OR RUIN. THEY THREATEN ANOTHER WAR unless they can control the Government which they sought to destroy. They are now, from day to day, murdering not only the poor freedmen, but hundreds of brave WHITE UNION MEN, your comrades on many a toilsome march and many a bloody field. Thank God, your old leader still lives!

THE INVINCIBLE GRANT

Is with you in MAINTAINING THE PEACE as he was IN FIGHTING THE WAR. He is ready, should his country's safety demand it, to lead you IMMEDIATELY AGAINST THE ENEMY'S WORKS. Announce that you will again follow his lead, and the TRAITORS WILL STAND APPALLED. They will remember Vicksburg and Mobile, Chattanooga and Fort Fisher, New Orleans and Richmond, and they will again thank the PATRIOTIC GRANT for saying:—

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Come, then, every man of you, that each may encourage his comrade to

USE THE BALLOT AS HE DID THE BULLET

Proclaim *that only the loyal shall have front seats in the National Councils*, and you will give *peace, harmony* and *prosperity* to your country. The venerated dead,

YOUR COMRADES NOW IN HEAVEN,

will look down upon you with smiles.

All the greatest of your great leaders are WITH YOU FOR GRANT. They work and pray for peace, but they do not fear the UNRECONSTRUCTED, UNREPENTANT REBELS. In the war of votes, or in any war for the salvation of the nation, they are ready again to

MARCH TO VICTORY WITH GRANT.

MEADE will make another Gettysburg, and Sickles will give another leg to help him; THOMAS can redeem another Nashville; SHERMAN'S march to the sea can be repeated, and PHIL. SHERIDAN can send all traitors whirling up the Valley.

Come, then, one and all. Come as individuals, or come in organized bodies. The WORLD-WIDE FAME OF OUR NAVY was won by our gallant tars. Our brave soldiers ASTONISHED MANKIND WITH THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS; let them vie with each other in making a

MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION

IN FAVOR OF

"LIBERTY AND UNION NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

REMEMBER ANDERSONVILLE AND LIBBY BELLE ISLE AND SALISBURY.

This is perhaps the last opportunity we will ever have of meeting those who shared with us

THE MARCH! THE CAMP! THE BATTLE! AND THE BIVOUAC!

Joseph W. Fisher,
Joshua T. Owen,
Charles H. T. Collis,
A. L. Russell.
Committee of Arrangements.

Address A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary,
No. 206 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

N. B.—Wade Hampton, Forrest, Buckner, Pike, and Semmes will *not* be delegates *here*. 9 19 wstf

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 414 LIBRARY Street.
9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—MONDAY, September 21; Purse $500. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. Horses that have not trotted in 2:35 prior to July 1st. $300 to first, $150 to second, $50 to third horse. Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
R. P. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters Blue Dick.
B. D. Stetson enters b. m. Ida.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. Admission, $1. 9 19 2t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 239 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

WANTS.

WANTED.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, west of Broad and north of Spring Garden street. Address, with terms, etc., Box 2584 Phila. P. O. 1t*

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESlady in the Silk Department of a first-class Retail Dry Goods House. None need apply but those that are competent. Address, with reference, SILKS, at this office. 9 19 6t

WANTED, A BOY IN A RETAIL DRY Goods Store. Address, with reference, G, "Age" Office. 9 19 6t

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,
OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
9 8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
5 30 tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 526 1m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Demonstrative Fox-ite—Larceny of a Sack—River Thieves—A Pickpocket Captured.

—Last night the Fox Democratic Club, of the Seventeenth Ward, made a street parade, and on their route passed the house of John Harbison, at Front and Master streets, the headquarters of the Republican Club. When about one-half of the line had crossed the street, a brick was thrown at the transparency which hangs from the second-story of the house, but missing its object went through a window. There was quite a commotion for a little while, when Policeman Graham, of the Tenth District, arrested John McCluskey for heaving the missile. He was locked up in the station, and this morning was given a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, who required him to enter bonds in $2500 for his appearance at Court.

—John Wilson was last night taken in custody in Gilles' alley, in the neighborhood of Sixth and Lombard streets, with a lady's sack in his possession, which he is alleged to have stolen. Alderman Carpenter committed him for trial.

—Yesterday a hawser and a set of harness were stolen from a boat lying in the Schuylkill, at the Fairmount locks. The hawser was subsequently found in the possession of one James Connell, who was bound over in $400 by Alderman Pancoast. The harness was taken by a confederate, who escaped.

—Robert Cherry was before Alderman Beitler this morning, charged with having picked the pocket of a lady named Cheeseman, in the South Second-street Market, of a book containing $3. He was sent below for trial, in default of $2500 bail.

Olla Podrida.—The Young Men's Keystone Club parades this evening "in honor of the Democratic gain in Maine!" Everybody in the city is laughing at them. We had thought that the young men of the other, or Locofoco party, were possessed of heads too level to be deluded by the pitiable averment that the Democrats had gone a round or two up the political ladder in Maine. We happen to know that there are a number of sharp chaps who belong to that organization, at least they were sharp before they donned "Keystone" capes and lit "Keystone" lanterns, and it is a matter of the most poignant regret that their brains have become muddled by the mere fact of joining—so badly muddled that they can no longer count ten on eight fingers and two thumbs. Many of them are just fresh from the school rooms; but, alas! their lately learned arithmetic has gone! The old fossils of that persuasion, who have forgotten everything and everybody save the great Democratic party and Andy Jackson, and who, like the Bourbons, can learn nothing new, may be pardoned on the score of imbecility, for credulously receiving as truth a ludicrous perversion of facts and figures which would show a Copperhead gain in the Pine Tree State: but for the young of that party what can be said in excuse? The old saw again, "You can't play with coals without getting blackened." The sad condition into which these young fellows have fallen should be a warning to all others not to enter the ranks of the Democracy. Once in and you are gone, gone every way—your brains go first.

—As everybody knows, there is to be a grand National Convention of loyal soldiers and sailors in this city on the first and second of October. A lengthy and stirring call has been issued for this assemblage—the drum has been tapped, and the "boys" will answer it. Appended to the call is a *nota bene* that "Wade Hampton, Forrest, Buckner, Pike, and Semmes will not be delegates here." That's not bad. We guess, however, that our men wouldn't care much. If the "unrepentant" five mentioned were to put in an appearance at the Convention, the place might prove rather warm for them. In all likelihood they would be served like bottles of poor champagne—be shaken up and have "heads" put on them.

—Women can talk much faster than men. Their tongues are on a pivot in the centre, and wag both ways at the same time. Though this is so, it doesn't necessarily follow that they say the most. Words are not always ideas.

—We hear that an attempt is to be made to play the *White Fawn* in costume. We predict that it won't draw. Our people don't like the principle of looking at trees without seeing limbs.

—The alterations and repairs in the Morris School-house having been completed, the schools to occupy that building will be opened on Monday morning next.

—The Democrats are still engaged in throwing "Seymour and Blair" flags to the breeze. They had better keep them out of the breeze from Maine, or away goes the bunting.

—Many people seem to regard a "little truth" much after the manner of a "little learning"—as a dangerous thing, and so have nothing to do with it whatever.

—The great Republican Campaign Club of '60 and '68 parades this evening. It starts from the City Armory, Broad and Race streets.

—The Republican citizens of the Seventh Ward are going to organize an equipped campaign club this evening.

—Many a man who couldn't find an equal in his own sex has been matched by a woman.

—The Bethany Mission, at Twenty-second and Shippen streets, wants more teachers.

—How to get up in the world—take a residence on the Highlands.

—The worst give—give up.

The Weather.—The following statistics will show the state of the thermometer for the past week as compared with the same time in 1867:—

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
MONDAY.			
1868	71	73	68
1867	68	72	72
TUESDAY.			
1868	65	73	74
1867	54	69	71
WEDNESDAY.			
1868	68	74	72
1867	64	75	77
THURSDAY.			
1868	56	58	61
1867	68	83	84
FRIDAY.			
1868	50	62	62
1867	70	77	82
SATURDAY.			
1868	51	67	—
1867	73	85	87

Reopening of a Church.—The Fourth Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets, has been closed for the past three months, during which time a complete renovation has been made through the energy, tact, and taste of the Board of Trustees. The steeple has been repaired and covered with slate. The exterior and interior have been thoroughly repainted and regilded; the ceiling and walls have been handsomely frescoed; the gas fixtures reburnished; and the audience-room newly carpeted. The whole is done in a workmanlike manner, creditable alike to the contractors and the Board of Trustees, and will compare favorably with any of our city churches. The house will be opened for public worship to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., under the charge of the pastor, Rev. A. J. Sage.

Another Republican Flag.—The citizens of the Sixteenth ward have recently hung out a large flag, 33 feet in length, at Third and Beaver streets. It bears portraits of Grant and Colfax, each four feet six inches in size, besides the names of the candidates on the Congressional and Council tickets. The Republicans in that ward are working energetically. They will make things tell in the coming elections.

Identified.—The clothing of the man who several days since committed suicide by drowning, at Chesnut street wharf, was this morning identified as that of Sampson Nellis, a baker at No. 1636 Fitzwater street.

Drowned.—Robert Miller, aged twenty-eight years, was drowned last night in the Schuylkill at Manayunk. He resided on Church lane. The body has been recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Commissioner's Case.—At noon to-day, before U. S. Commissioner Phillips, Jacob Ellinger had a hearing upon the charge of assaulting and obstructing John Lafferty, an Internal Revenue officer, in the discharge of his duty.

John Lafferty sworn—I am a special revenue officer of the First District of Pennsylvania; to-day, about 20 minutes before 7 A. M., I saw a furniture car come up Ninth street with two men in it; it turned into Ellsworth street; it had 5 barrels of whisky in it; I caught the horse by the head, and told the man that I wished to examine the barrels; the defendant jumped out and ran towards me; I thought he was going to grab me; I pulled out a pistol; he said the whisky was all right; I replied that I wanted to examine it and satisfy myself; I got on the wagon and found the barrels were full; there was a smell of molasses whisky; I saw what appeared to be stencil marks on the barrels; but when I leaned over to see the inspector's name, defendant ran up and pulled me off the wagon; while he and I were tussling, the driver of the wagon went away up Ellsworth street; the stencil marks seemed to be blurred, and looked as if they had only recently been put on; when I found the man had got away with the whisky, I detained the defendant.

Defendant was held in $1500 bail to answer.

President Roberts.—Hon. J. J. Roberts, the first President of the Republic of Liberia, arrived at Baltimore in the Golconda, and spent a day in Philadelphia on his way to Boston. He left Petersburg, Va., about forty years ago, and rose rapidly in the colony of Liberia till he became Governor for six years, and was subsequently elected President four times, holding office for eight years. He is now the President of a flourishing college. He is accompanied by his wife.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.—Telegrams have been received from the following roads, that delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, in this city, on October 1 and 2, will be carried at one cent per mile, as agreed to by the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie roads:—The Steubenville and Indiana Road, Camden and Amboy Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

His Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

A despatch to The Evening Telegraph yesterday gave extracts from the letter of Hon. John Quincy Adams, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. In addition to these, he comments on our national currency and the Reconstruction acts of Congress as follows:—

This dishonored paper which we are all compelled, as I think unconstitutionally, to accept as money, is not only a standing disgrace to the nation, but it is destroying the ancient habits of economy and thrift, and undermining our old-fashioned honest ideas, by the constant spectacle and example of an insolvent Government. It lays upon the poor man a burden heavier than he can bear. It injures trade, industry, and all productive industry each year more than the whole sum of doubtful gain which might accrue from cancelling our debts by promises to pay which we do not redeem. If persisted in I think it must result in repudiation and bankruptcy. In that event the responsibility will rest primarily with the party which made the notes and then refused, when they had the power, to make them good, and next with the Democracy, if they are tempted to follow that bad lead. It is with peculiar pleasure, therefore, that I read your demand for a sound and honest currency. But even if I differed with you on this subject, and saw any relief in the party chiefly responsible for our present deplorable financial condition, I regard the second or vital question of such moment, that any political action would be governed by the attitude of the opposing parties in reference to that alone. The issue which, in my mind, dwarfs all others is, Shall the Constitution or shall a party mandate be the supreme law of the land? Fidelity to the Constitution should be the final test of political affiliation today. But to act with the party which has ruled the country with supreme dominion for three years past, I must agree with them that the Constitution contemplated an ultimate absorption of the most important functions of the Executive Department by Congress; that its fair construction will authorize that body to wrest from the Judiciary Department the jurisdiction in cases where its judgment upon constitutional questions of the first magnitude may possibly conflict with that of a majority therein; I must stand ready to fix my name to a declaration of political faith which expressly makes approval of the impeachment of the President a test of party fellowship; and, finally, I must be able to say upon my conscience that I consider "reconstruction," for the sake of which all this and much more has been done, is wise, statesmanlike, and constitutional. Now, I have always thought with Mr. Seward that the wisest way to treat the wounds left by the war was to let them heal "by first intention." But "reconstruction" has torn them open day by day, until they are now a mass of well-nigh incurable gangrene. I believe that true statesmanship would have imposed on the Southern leaders the task of bring their people back into the Union by frankly and confidently offering to them, the day they laid down their arms, the right hand of oblivion of the past and reconciliation in the future, which they might reject if they wished or dared. "Reconstruction" has scorned their protests, repelled their aid, insulted their misery, and inflicted on them an abasement which they felt to be intolerable, in posting over them their slaves of yesterday to secure their pledge of submission to the Constitution. But for this ungenerous and suspicious policy I believe we might now have been a truly united people, the Southern white reconciled to the inevitable, the negro secure in his civil rights, and attaining political privileges as he grew fit to use them wisely, and the North ennobled by a victory more noble than any feat of arms—the conquest of its own passions. I will not argue the unconstitutionality of "reconstruction." The almost unanimous disinclination of the Republicans in Congress to allow it to undergo the scrutiny of the Supreme Court would seem to confirm the reported statement of the lamented Stevens, "that only the d—d fools in the party believed the Reconstruction acts to be constitutional." Even if they were so, I should deem them unwise. The Union they impose is to my eyes no more like a true union of hearts and hands than a galvanized corpse resembles a healthy man. All the doings of men are governed by the laws of nature. The attempt to subordinate the trained and able classes of white landholders at the South to the poor, ignorant, debased, and landless freedmen, is one of those futile struggles to repeal God's law by statute with which history abounds. It must fail, but it is of great moment that it should be stopped at once. Every day it lasts it is encouraging false hopes in the negro and rendering a resumption of a true relation between the blacks and whites more difficult. I think that neither the instincts nor the destiny of this people will allow any permanent domination to the African race in any State of the Union. But the Republican party is irrevocably pledged to this idea. They have staked their existence as a party on its triumph. To this idol they sacrificed their constitutional obligations in the past, and for it they must find fresh offerings in the future.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Allison, P.J.—The usual Saturday miscellany was before the Court this morning.

It was represented to his Honor by Mr. Vancleve that William Brown and Isaac J. Lawless, Assessors of the Ninth Ward having settled upon the residence of D. B. Butler, No 1619 Market street, as the place of holding the extra assessment, made written return of that fact to the City Commissioners.

He then urged that it was the Commissione's duty to give the required notice of this decision: but, instead of this, he went on to state he had given notice that the assessments would be made at the house of P. McDonnegan, No. 1618 Filbert street. Therefore the gentleman asked that a mandamus be issued to compel the Commissioners to make the proper return of the Assessor's decision.

The Court granted a rule to show cause why an alternative mandamus should not issue, returnable on Monday next.

A hearing was had upon a writ of habeas corpus sued out for the discharge of a boy, Jacob Eberly, from the House of Refuge. In return to the writ the Solicitor of the House set forth that the boy was known as an idle, bad boy in his neighborhood, and was supposed to belong to a band of juvenile thieves styling themselves "The Forty Thieves;" in support of which allegations he offered the testimony of several policemen. In behalf of the young man, or rather his mother, who appeared to be the most interested party, a large number of witnesses were examined, all of whom stated they had always known the boy to be sober and industrious, and has never heard anything injurious to his character.

The Judge, in reviewing the testimony, said he thought it showed the boy to be a fit subject for restraint and correction; but that, owing to an order previously made by Judge Ludlow, he would continue the case until next Saturday, allowing his discharge if satisfactory security in $500 be entered in the meantime.

Mr. L. G Bull, so long the efficient assistant of Mr. Dare, the lately deceased crier, has been appointed to fill the position left vacant by that gentleman's death.

Andrew J. Squibb and Washington Hoffman, convicted during the week of an attempt to commit a burglary, were sentenced; Hoffman, whose fault or misfortune was his being found in bad company, to County Prison six months and Squibb, who was the chief mover in the crime, to County Prison for fifteen months, and required to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills for Liver Complaint.

A substitute for calomel.
If your bowels are costive, try them.
If your breath is bad, try them.
If you feel drowsy, try them.
If you are low-spirited, try them.
If you have a sick headache, try them.

Blue mass and other preparations of mercury actually produce more suffering and death than the diseases which they profess to cure.

And yet this corrosive mineral, so denounced by the Allopathic doctors, is prescribed by them almost universally in cases of liver complaint, consumption of lungs, etc.

The "Mandrake Pills" are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test of a fair experiment. Schenck's Mandrake Pills do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and the worst case of indigestion may be cured.

When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body, that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood, and preparing the bile, that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased or inactive, the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce such wonderful changes in the general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance severe pains in the side, breast, and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness and wretchedness, and other alarming or distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or disordered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructations, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy, and depression of spirits which unfit a man for the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are all relieved by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Prepared only by Dr. J. H. Schenck, at his principal office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Price, 25 cents per box.

To the Public!

It becomes our painful duty to acquaint the public of the decease of the late L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. proprietor of "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," "Worm Sugar Drops," "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," and other equally popular proprietary medicines bearing his name. The object of this notice is to announce to the public that for a considerable time previous to his death, the late L. Q. C. Wishart M. D., imparted to his family the valuable formulas for the manufacture of his medicines and that their manufacture is being carried on by his eldest son, by whom the business will also be continued for the surviving family in the unchanged style of

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D.,

as heretofore, at the popular Family Medicine Store, No. 232 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
for the coming season.
Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our
SAMPLES.
All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.
R. HOSKINS & CO,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsm No. 913 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

JUST IN STORE, IN FINE ORDER.

ALSO,

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, for Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
will color more water than any other Blue in the market.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND
it on trial to be the most economical and handiest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 N. Second street, and nowhere else.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.

ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made.

BARLOW'S INDIGO
does not require any rags to tie it up in.

A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of the finger will color a tub of water. 9 16 12t4p

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 26 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF
FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

THIRD EDITION

THE SOUTH.

Cotton Receipts in Georgia—Governor Holden's Son Makes a Denial.

The New Hampshire State Fair.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A Contradiction.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Joseph W. Holden, son of Governor Holden, telegraphs from Raleigh that the despatch relative to his speech at a mass meeting there is false; that he gave none of the incendiary advice attributed to him, nor did any one else.

FROM GEORGIA.

Cotton Receipts at Macon.

Macon, Sept. 19.—The *Telegraph* publishes a statement showing that the Southwestern Railroad received last week 3400 bales of cotton from the southwest and west of Macon, for transportation over that road. Of this amount 3066 bales were received for through shipment, that is, for Savannah, New York, and other Eastern cities. The remainder were received for delivery at Macon. The receipts this week, judging from what was received on Monday and Tuesday, will far exceed those of last week.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Destructive Conflagration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 19.—At about 3·30 this morning a large fire occurred in the spinning rooms of the carpet factory of E. S. Higgins & Co., at the foot of West Forty-third street, which destroyed an entire wing, 250 by 50 feet, with the stock and machinery. The latter was very valuable and probably the finest in the country. When the fire was discovered by one of the watchmen he called his comrades, four in number, and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but to no purpose. Had the alarm been given when the fire was first discovered, it would probably have been extinguished with trifling damage. The loss is $25,000, not fully insured. The companies have not yet been ascertained.

New Hampshire State Fair.

Manchester, Sept. 19.—The New Hampshire State Fair closed yesterday. It was the most successful ever held in the State. The receipts amounted to $13,000, and over $6000 was given in premiums.

Suicide.

McConnellsburg, Pa., Sept 19.—Jacob Barmant, a respectable farmer, residing near this place, hung himself in his barn early this morning. No cause is assigned for the act. He leaves a large family.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	132½	Pitts.F.W.andChl.	110
N.Y.and E. R.	47½	Tol. & Wabash R.	61⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	92½	Mil. and St. P.com	96½
Mich.S.and N. I. R.	85½	Adams Express Co.	51
Cle. and Pitt.R.	88½	Wells' Fargo	28
Chi. and N.W. com.	91	U. S. Express	46¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	91½	Tennessee 6s, new.	69
Chi. and R. I. R.	103½	Gold	144⅛

Market strong.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
commencing SUNDAY, September 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11.45 A.M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·30 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 8·10 A. M and 7·00 P. M. trains from Wilmington run daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company

18½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.............10·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport.......... 8·20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.................. 9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.........11·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport........ 8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.................. 9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.......... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......... 6·28 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven........ 7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..........................10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport............10·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia...... 7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie........................ 7·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport.......... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia... 5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
1 1½

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227t

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20½ 5p

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

A Quorum to be Present on Monday—Treasury Department Exhibit for the Week.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Monday Next.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Sept. 19.—From present appearances, it seems as though a quorum of the House of Representatives would be present on Monday next. Leading members here have received letters from a large number of absentees, now fulfilling their appointments in the political canvass, stating that they will undoubtedly be present. From what can be learned in conversation with the leaders in the House, it is possible that the only business done, if Congress meets, will be to provide for another recess, and a reassembling in the latter part of October.

A Special Mission.

The Secretary of War has directed Colonel Gibson to proceed to Philadelphia upon a special service connected with the business before the the Board of Claims, having discharged which, he will return to his post in the War Department.

Treasury Department Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 19.

National Bank Currency issued for the week	$91,500
Total to date	309,790,376
Mutilated Bills returned	9,133,020
Insolvent Bank Notes redeemed	806,329
Actual Circulation at this date	299,849,027
Fractional Currency Printed for the week	842,500
Shipped to Assist. Treas., St. Louis	1,000,000
" " " N. York	1,000,000
" U. S. Depositary, Chicago	60,000
" " Cincinnati	50,000
Fractional currency issued:—	
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia,	50,000
U. S. Depositary, Cincinnati,	50,000
Do. Pittsburg,	50,000
To National Banks,	385,613
Securities held for circulating notes,	341 921,700
Do. Ddeposits of public money,	38,052 350
Fractional currency redeemed,	483,000

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—An Omaha despatch says a party of Government surveyors were surprised by Indians on the Republican river, south of Fort Kearney, on Wednesday. Edward Malone, a flag man, was killed, but the remainder escaped, with the loss of their instruments and one team.

The Denver *Tribune* makes Bradford's majority for Congress 66, with two towns to hear from.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	131½	Pacific Mail St Co.	112¾
N.Y. and E. R.	46⅝	Toledo & Wab.	62½
Phil. and Rea. R.	92½	Mil. & St. P. com.	97⅝
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	85½	Adams Express Co	51
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28
Chi. and N.W. com.	90½	U. S. Express	47
Chic.and N. W. prf.	90⅝	Tennessee 6s, new.	69¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	104	Gold	144¼
Pitts.F.W.and Chi	110	Market steady.	

Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 262, being an increase of 16 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 111 were adults; 151 were minors; males, 150; females, 112; boys, 90; girls, 61. Of the number, 199 were born in the United States, 52 were foreign, 11 were unknown, 7 were people of color, and 19 were from the country.

Congestion of the brain is credited with 6, cholera-infantum 28, consumption of the lungs 22, convulsions 12, diarrhœa 8, dysentery 7, inflammation of the brain 4, marasmus 22.

The deaths in the various Wards were as follows:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	10	Fifteenth	17
Second	12	Sixteenth	8
Third	3	Seventeenth	11
Fourth	8	Eighteenth	9
Fifth	11	Nineteenth	24
Sixth	2	Twentieth	17
Seventh	10	Twenty-first	9
Eighth	4	Twenty-second	8
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	7	Twenty-fourth	6
Eleventh	9	Twenty-fifth	3
Twelfth	4	Twenty-sixth	7
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-seventh	13
Fourteenth	11	Twenty-eighth	3

Hearings at the Central Station.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Margaret Gates had a hearing upon the charge of larceny.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Potter, residing at No. 1315 North Twelfth street, testified that a number of articles of wearing apparel had been stolen from the house, and that the accused looked very much like a person whom she had engaged as a servant and whom she suspected of taking the articles.

Jacob Deutzer, living at No. 155 Poplar street, testified that a silver watch, a pair of gaiters, and some money had been stolen from his house about five weeks since; he positively identified the defendant as the thief; his wife had engaged the accused as a servant, but she only stayed some three or four days.

Henry Hartmann, employed as baker at Mr. Deutzer's, also identified the accused.

Mrs. Deutzer also corroborated the foregoing testimony.

Held in $1400 bail for her appearance.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Susq bs.......b5.	58	8 sh Leh V R.......c.	58½
$8000 W Jer R 6s	92½	100 sh Read R......b60.	45½
5 sh Far & Mech B. old stock	65	100 do.........b60.	45⅝
100 sh Leh Nav	21½	400 do.....ls.b30.	46
100 do..........c.	21½	300 do.....ls.b30.	46
200 do	21½	100 do.........3d.	46
100 sh Penna R....b30.	55½	300 do.......c.ls.	46
150 do	55¾	100 do.......b30.	46
100 do	56	100 do.........2d.	46
6 do	56	50 sh Girard Bk....2d.	62

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 West Pa R 6s	84½	100 sh Read R.......2d.	46¼
$500 Leh 6s.gold l.	93½	400 do.........ls.	46¼
93 sh Lit Sch R....b5.	44½	100 do........s30.	46½
100 sh Leh N........b5.	22	100 do........b10.	46 31
100 sh Penna R	56	100 do	46 31
187 do........ls.	56	500 do	46½
100 sh Ocean Oil	⅝		

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.
For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.
For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.
Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.
WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.
By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.
Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,
S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,
Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day 11 7 3½ ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FIFTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

A Quorum Certain to be Present—The Legislation Proposed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Quorum No Longer in Doubt.

Washington, Sept. 19.—General Schenck and Senator Morgan are in receipt of telegraphic despatches from Republican members of Congress which remove all anxiety about a quorum. There will be a sufficient number here on Monday evening to form a business quorum, without the aid of any of the Democratic members.

What Congress Will Do.

Speaker Colfax has been in consultation with several Republican leaders respecting the drafts for military bills for the South, in order to protect the Union party at the Presidential election in the reconstructed States. This business, and the adoption of legislation for the relief of the Rollins and McCulloch dead lock in the Revenue appointments, will constitute the chief topics of the session. Many leading Republicans, however, deprecate any legislation involving ten days delay for a veto, as the absence of Congressmen from their constituencies at this period of the political campaign may cost many of them their seats.

The proposition to limit the action of the extra session to a resolution of adjournment until October will be strongly opposed, and may not be pressed, many members being of the opinion that any legislation in October will be too late for producing an effect upon the Presidential issue, and do more harm than good.

A Call of the House to be Made.

Senator Morton telegraphs that he will be here to-night or to-morrow morning. Very few members arrived to-day, but they are expected in force to morrow or Monday morning. Speaker Colfax has settled all doubts as to a session being held by stating in advance that he will allow a call of the House if a quorum is not present.

The Supervisorships.

There is no truth in the report telegraphed from here that General Schenck has advised Mr. Rollins to compromise with Secretary McCulloch about the Supervisorships.

Postal Affairs.

Postmaster-General Randall has prepared a circular of instructions to postmasters, requiring them to enforce the provisions of the new postal law, which will be issued as soon as printed. Postmasters are directed to stop all letters and circulars relating to lotteries and gift enterprises.

At the White House.

General Kilpatrick arrived this morning from New York, and had an interview with the President this afternoon. Alexander H. Stephens was closeted with Mr. Johnson a long time today. Santos Acosta, the new Minister from Colombia, was received by the President at noon, when the usual speeches were made. Secretary Seward accompanied Senor Acosta to the White House.

Safety of the Steamer Northern Light.

New York, Sept. 19.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has news that a telegram, received from Cowes, announces the arrival there of the steamer Northern Light, heretofore feared lost.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	131½	Pacific Mail St. Co	111½
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅝	Toledo & Wabash.	62¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	92	Mil. & St.Paul com.	97⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Adams Express	51
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88½	Wells, Fargo Exp	28
Chi. and N.W. com	90½	U. S. Express Co.	46¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	91	Tennessee 6s,new	69⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	103⅝	Gold	144½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110	Market steady.	

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.
On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10½

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue,
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.
9 15

NUMBER CLXXXIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

THE FUNNIEST THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN SAID BY THE FUNNIEST FELLOWS FOR SOME TIME PAST, ARRANGED BY THE SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—"Ignoramus" is informed that the French novel called "Le Blocus" has not yet been translated into English with the title of "The Bloke."

WHY should a chimney sweeper be a good whist player?—Because he is always following soot.

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF ONE AND THE SAME THING.—Young Mamma—"I trust you slept well, Mr. Mountfidget, and were not disturbed too early. Did you hear the children pattering over head?"

Old Bachelor—"No, Madam, I did not hear any 'pattering!' What I heard was *pounding!*"

THE "BREAD OF IDLENESS."—Loafing.

MINNEHAHA'S GHOST.

(*Young Lady Sings. Tune: Obvious.*)

Oh dear! I have had such a fright!
Fal lal, la, la, la, la, la.
I've gone through such a dreadful night!
Lal, la, la, la, la, la.
I bought, the truth I will declare,
A thing that Fashion bid us wear,
A chignon of another's hair.
Fal, lal, la, la, la, la.

This chignon was of raven hue,
Fal, lal, etc.
And oh, so nice and glossy too!
Lal, la, etc.
As bright as Whitby jet it shone;
That hair exactly matched my own,
I never thought where it had grown.
Fal, lal, etc.

Last night I laid me down to sleep;
Fal lal, etc.
When in on me a Thing did peep.
Lal, la, etc.
There, standing up near my bed-post
A Form of Red my sight engrossed,
And cried, I'm Minnehaha's Ghost!"
Fal, lal, etc.

It pointed to the table nigh,
Fal, lal, etc.
Where I had laid my chignon by:
Lal, la, etc.
"O Pale Face Lady, there you see
Some hair that once belonged to me,
I'm come to claim my property.
Fal, lal, etc.

"I fell in battle with some squaws,
Fal lal, etc.
Belonging to the Chickasaws,
Lal, la, etc.
Among the wounded and the slain
They scalped me on the fatal plain,
Add sold my head of hair for gain.
Fal, lal, etc.

"Now, I shall take away my due,
Fal, lal, etc.
And also must be off with you,
Lal, la, etc.
Come to the Happy Hunting Grounds,
Beyond the Big Drink's farthest bounds."
I cried, "Oh not for twenty pounds!"
Fal, lal, etc.

Ah, then the frightful Spectre wound,
Fal, lal, etc.
Its lanky arms my waist around.
Lal, la, etc.
"Come, come," it cried, "ere morning break!
Yourself and chignon I must take."
I screamed—and found myself awake.
Fal, lal, etc.

A NURSERY TALE.

Topographical.—Who would be the nearest relation to the Puss in Boots? A Little Tiger in Tops.

THE BACK-DOOR BELL.—A Pretty Kitchen Maid.

REJECTED ADDRESSES; OR, THE OLD DON AND THE YOUNG DISSENTER.

Respectfully dedicated to Dr. Pusey and the Methodist Ministry in Conference assembled.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to Conference, Sir," she said—
"Sir," she said—
"I'm going to Conference, Sir," she said.

"Shall I write you a letter, my pretty maid?"
"Just as it pleases you, Sir," she said—
"Sir," she said—
"Just as it pleases you," Sir," she said.

"Shall we make one of it, my pretty maid?"
"Name your conditions, Sir," she said—
"Sir," she said—
"Name your conditions, Sir, she said.

"How about Oxford, my pretty maid?"
"The less on't the better, Sir," she said—
"Sir," she said—
"The less on't the better, Sir," she said.

"As 'twixt me and Coleridge, my pretty maid?"
"Of the two, Mr. Coleridge, Sir," she said—
"Sir," she said—
"Of the two, Mr. Coleridge, Sir," she said.

"Then I've nothing to say to you, my pretty maid,"
"Nobody asked you, Sir," she said—
"Sir," she said—
"Nobody asked you, Sir," she said.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Paper. "Report of the Earthquake Committee." Rules for Members. Each member is obliged to be present at an earthquake once a year at least. If not, on the fifth of November he must experience some equivalent in his own house. It is not necessary to be hurt *very much*. The Members to be known as The Earth-Quakers.

Hints for a few other Papers:—

"On the Disappearance of Deposits in Recently-established Banks."

"Researches on Spectral Analysis of the Stars," delivered by a Ghost at midnight at the Shades; licensed for spirits.

"Last Report on Drudging in the British Islands," by a Maid-of-all-Work.

"On Sponges and Poor Relations," by Major Dives, of Bath.

"Flukes from the Indian Elephant considered as unfair in true Billiards with a Rhinoceros," by Professor Roberts.

Professor Rolleston, F. R. S., on *Chikkin Hazard, Desert Islands, and Foul Play.*

"Discovery of Human Remains at Virginia Water," with some notice of the Pic-Nic Societies.

"Ethnology and the Study of the Various Races," by a Member of the Jockey Club.

SHAKESPEARE FOR THE SEA-SICK.

(*After a Stormy Passage*).

"If after every tempest come such *qualms!*"

WALKER TO WIT.—Election, we all know, is a synonym for choice. But choice is not a word which we should ever dream of using in reference to people who most thrive by an election.

From "Fun."

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.—Why does not our Tupper write a cradle-song or lullaby?—He has proved himself to be "the poet" of the *Rock*.

UNDER A CLOUD.—A paragraph has been going the rounds to the effect that—

"A thick cloud of white butterflies descended three days back on Port Louis (Morbihan), from across the Bay of Gavres. They were so numerous that they resembled a heavy fall of snow, and for some minutes the town and fields were quite white. A strong wind at last blew them into the roadstead, where they were drowned."

This is in every way an improvement on the conventional shower of frogs, and may serve as another illustration of the threadbare saying, "They manage these things better in France."

MEDICAL QUERY.—A correspondent wishes to know whether a confirmed drunkard can be styled a dipsomaniac. Of course he can; for if he drinks till he sees double it will probably prove to him that he is beside himself.

WHAT MUSICIANS SHOULD BE DEPUTED TO PERFORM ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT?—Th'*wait*(e)*s*.

PERHAPS NOT.—*Young Lady.* "Don't go that way, Auntie dear; those young fellows stare at me so!"

Auntie. "Pooh, nonsense! It's your fancy. They don't stare at *me!*"

A SORRY APOLOGY.—We all know the story of the man who, being called upon to apologize for saying some one was a "bigger fool than he looked," made the *amende* by saying that the gentleman was *not* a bigger fool than he looked. The *Daily Review*, an Edinburgh journal, has been doing something of the same kind. A little while since it inserted under the "Deaths" the demise of Mr. W. W———, of R——— street, whereas Mr. W. W——— was alive, and objected to be killed in print. So this week we have the following odd correction:—

"We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W. W———, of R——— street, is a malicious fabrication."

"You're dead, Mr. W———," says the *Review*.

"No, I'm not," says Mr. W———; "I'm alive and well."

"I'm sorry to hear it," answers the amiable journal.

ALL MOONSHINE.—A canard has been flying about to the effect that the authorities at Paris have seized the moon on account of its being the parish *Lanterne*.

MOTTO FOR THE CARDIFF LIBERALS.—For daily papers writing on the Marquis of Bute and his use (or abuse) of parliamentary influence at Cardiff:—

"Quousque tandem a-Bute-ere!"

THE BEVERAGE FOR THIRSTY SOULS.—Pail ale.

"WHO, BUSY IN THE THYMY WOOD."—To those critics who take exception to the above line in a poem it is needless to particularize, we would submit the following familiar words:—

"*Sage* beneath the aged oak."

And pray, why, in the name of common sense, not thyme?

IF T'WERE WELL DONE, WHEN 'TIS DONE.—A friend of ours, who is a stickler for neat and appropriate titles, says that after reading *Not Wisely but too Well*, he felt convinced the name should have been *Not Wisely but one Pump!*

HOW A TIDE-WAITER SHOULD WRITE.—In a flowing hand.

A WINDFALL.—The Rev. F. Lowe, who created some excitement in fashionable circles a few years ago, by eloping with Lady Adelaide Vane Tempest, has just been presented by Mr. Disraeli with one of the best livings in the gift of the crown. He will no doubt thoroughly realize the truth of the old saw—"It is an ill wind that blows no man any good." That can hardly be rightly described as a vain tempest which blew him a good living.

A STIFF ONE FOR THE FIELD.—Why is a man who rides a good fencer to hounds like Miss Yonge's latest novel? Because he's a chaplet-off purls (*Chaplet of Pearls.*)

From Sundry Sources.

—The Course of the *Weak*.—An appeal to the *strong*.

PLEASANT FOR PENNYWISE.—(Tommy and Freddy in a Duet.)—Oh, Ma', such Fun! Old Pennywise won't—pay—for—a—Bathing — Machine — and—he's — been — Bathing—round — the—Cliff,—and—we've—Stolen—his Towels,—and — he's—trying—to—dry—himself—with—Jelly Fishes and Seaweed!

Freddy (Solo).—Yes, and a Star-fish!

—A "Dickey" Bird—A Footman.

"Short and Sweet"—A baby.

A TERRIBLE DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.—It is stated that Mr. Dion Boucicault has a fresh piece coming out almost immediately. He is evidently "breaking up."

PASSI GRAVIORA.—The Marquis of Caux is reported to have given utterance to the following epigramatic expression of affection for his bride upon the day of his marriage:—

"Tecum omnia libenter Patti possum."

To which the bride made reply:—

"Et ego Caux optate sponse tecum omnia Patti-ar."

"Bank *Entries*"—Burglaries.

A Great Week for Bootmakers—Last Week.

Hop Intelligence—When the Cau-can is no longer admired or tolerated.

The best Revenge on a Man in Possession—Pay him out!

Money Isn't Everything—However much trade may "look *up*," the professions are certain to "*look down!*"

A Man with a Charmed Life.

All great cities are full of strange characters, but at present New Orleans excels in this respect. Living here is an individual whose remarkable career is almost without a parallel in the annals of romance. He was born in Indiana, and is now about forty years of age. His name is Edward Caruthers. Being engaged in a personal difficulty with a man named Simpson, at Madison, in the fall of 1846, he killed his antagonist and fled to the American army, then entering Mexico. At the battle of Chapultepec he was taken prisoner, and laid for months in a Mexican dungeon. Being released at last he married a Spanish girl, and settled on the Rio Grande. Here being attacked by the Indians, himself and family were carried into captivity, where he again spent two years. Effecting his escape he joined a ranger company, and was shot in a fight with the Comanches, scalped, and left for dead. He however recovered and joined the Walker Expedition to Nicaragua, where he was wounded, captured and again imprisoned. But being again released he sailed for the United States. The vessel he was in was wrecked, and he barely escaped with his life. He was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Evening Star, and again escaped death where so many perished. He is now a resident of this city, and delights in relating adventures which are certainly remarkable to a last degree.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's.

We cull from the October number of *Lippincott's Magazine* samples of the good things contained therein. The following remarks about the use of strength to excess, from "Strength, and How to Use It," by Walter Wells, are worthy of attention:—

The great social or industrial sin of our American people is, that they habitually do too much. They are the hardest worked community on the face of the earth, and a community most emphatically and seriously *overworked*. The statement is in nowise an *over*-statement. One who has not had the opportunity of observing the laboring habits of other peoples can hardly realize at what high pressure our industry goes on. It is not so much that we work more hours, or that we work at so much greater speed. The American artisan, on the average, accomplishes a third more daily than the imported workman of almost whatever nationality. Nor do we cut short the hours of labor. A day's work with us is, at the shortest, ten hours long, and in the winter entrenches upon the night at both ends. Food-taking and other indispensable offices are crowded into the least possible space, and some of them are heinously neglected for sheer "want of time." Multitudes of our laborers get so tired during the day as to be beyond the power of enjoying anything during the evening except a motionless sit-down in the easy chair, and frequently so tired as not to sleep well during the night. Anything like a general habit of amusement is unknown. The holidays, of which we have few beyond the parallel of almost any other people, are not observed, even when they occur, by more than a partial and limited cessation of labor. Half our farmers hoe corn or make hay all day on the Fourth of July; and our lumbermen and wood-choppers swing the axe through Christmas almost to a man. Nothing but Sunday, indeed, puts a stop to the rush of business.

This is the case in all departments. Our mills and factories run twelve hours a day; our iron-working establishments press on their labor from week's end to week's end with alternating gangs of night and day hands; sewing women are mewed up at their terrible business from seven o'clock in the morning to eight in the evening; clerks of both sexes are confined as long; our "best" public schools break down their choicest pupils with overwhelming tasks; our colleges and theological seminaries graduate their first scholars almost dead; professional men of every grade, if men of ability, are tasked beyond endurance; and instead of working less, everybody is pressing on to work more and to work harder than ever before.

The effects of this great excess of labor, as exerted upon the health and physical condition of our people, are just what might be anticipated, and may be seen most clearly upon comparison of our population with those from which we are derived. As compared with any of these, we are gaunt and cadaverous. All our adipose tissues are burned up in the fires of our overactivity. What in them is rounded muscle in us is attenuated cat-gut string. Those forms of unhealth which most directly and legitimately result from overwork—namely, nervous diseases and ailments—are diffused among us, in acuteness, variety, and numbers, beyond equal comparison with any other people. Neuralgias make their abiding-place of torment in millions of our population. Our proportion of insane is above the average already, and is augmenting more rapidly than the general census of the people.

In particular, as the result of the excessive drain of strength to the brain and muscles induced by such stress of labor, the visceral system—the organs chiefly concerned in the vital processes of alimentation, among the larger proportion of our people—suffers from a very serious loss of efficiency. Dyspepsia in numerous forms is well-nigh universal; resulting, first, from the hard service put upon the stomach in working up material against the waste of so much labor; and, secondly, from the withdrawal from it of the vital force essential to its effectiveness. Chronic bowel disturbance or inefficiency is common to a large portion of our adult population. Constipation as a constant habit afflicts us in millions. Pills are swallowed by billions annually; whereas what the excretory system needs is the store of vital energy stolen from it for purposes of labor. Consumption kills us off in hundreds of thousands annually, and we ease our consciences by cursing the climate; while thirty-three per cent. of the cases result from excessive toil. Uterine difficulties, with legions of associated maladies, are as characteristic of American women as imperfections of the teeth in both sexes; nearly all traceable, late or soon, to the high-pressure life of care and labor entailed upon them by our civilization.

The following items about John Bull and his way of doing things are from "The Englishman as a Natural Curiosity," by C. B. Austin:—

The Englishman makes grand errors in his ideas of the necessity of accomplishing too much at once: he governs a little colony as if it was a great State, with office-holders, and assistant office-holders, and sub-assistants; and if he wishes to open up a new territory to settlement and cultivation through the medium of railways, the roadway must be solid, rails spliced, masonry squared and equipment as elaborate as if it was to run through the midland counties at home. Hence he likes places where prosperity provides the means for elaborate administration and extravagant improvements, and abandons such as are struggling with difficulties and embarrassments. This is the misfortune of the British West Indies, and with few exceptions the best of the real Britons have left them, while those who remain are frantic in their exertions to follow the example, neglecting almost everything which would tend to the improvement or advancement of public convenience in the community. But the Government goes on just the same, with governors, counsellors, legislators, Mr. Commissioner This, Mr. Inspector That, Ushers of the Black Rod, clerks and messengers, while internal improvements and even ordinary roads are neglected, sidewalks unpaved, streets unlighted, houses unpainted and tumbling to pieces, resources undeveloped, and harbor conveniences going to waste. The noble Briton, with his eye fixed on home, toils on too often in a hopeless race against fortune, living in a neglected house, with neglected social advantages, until unexpectedly carried to the neglected cemetery to moulder in his neglected grave.

It is fortunate for the progress of the world that so much of its surface is occupied by the Englishman and his descendants. It is a glorious race, and destined for a noble future, although at home it may not appear to the greatest possible advantage. We should not always consider John Bull the most desirable accession to a small tea party, nor be disposed to admire his association with strangers as he draws himself in behind his shirt collar like a turtle, realizing the popular description of a Philadelphian—"so respectable, self-sufficient, and uninteresting;" but he has so many good traits, such liberal, noble characteristics, that he has been able to spare sufficient to stamp his impress upon whole peoples and mould the destinies of empires.

It is an amiable weakness that he loves his home so dearly and carries it as a standard with him all over the world. He is like a big boy who has been brought up with his sisters until he gets out of England for a while: his knowledge of home and home matters is prodigious, and his want of knowledge of the world proportionate. I have such an excellent friend, such a thoroughly and entirely good fellow, an Englishman, who, when he first contemplated visiting America, was almost disheartened by his apprehensions respecting the mosquitoes; yet I have lived to see him very calm and patient amid clouds of them.

We have hardly yet begun to understand the genus in America; and it often seems strange that the collisions of a few brigades of troops in the last century, some engagements between frigates in this, and now and then a piece of selfish national policy, should breed so much bad blood and so envenom national politics. Nations partake very much of the characteristics of individuals, after all; boys at school deal charily with such companions as strike well from the shoulder; it is the rich and powerful in our every-day world who command obedient legislatures and ride roughshod over a patient public; and we are all more or less selfish in the great race of life. The sympathy for the poor sick Turk meant only the necessity for an open route to India, and Italy free from Rome to the Adriatic was summed up in the acquisition of Nice and Savoy. Have we no national faults? or do we stand so pure and white-handed in the family of nations that we are beyond the need of charity?

The traditional idea of the Englishman, with his round, red face, portly figure, and top boots, has passed away: he now appears in tweed suit, with the bob-tailed coat and capacious pockets, shoes rather large, perhaps, and laced ever so far up his ankles, and—the umbrella. He does not find everything in America just as it was at "ome, you know," but consider his provocations—the beer is bad; the mutton chops not cooked as they were at "H'evans';" servants don't touch their caps or spring out of his way, or brush his clothes or polish his boots to his fancy; there are no hansom cabs nor cider cellars. Besides, a vast number of annoyances constantly beset him, so that his poor human nature will be overtasked sometimes and the ruffles gather about his usually placid brow.

I state it as a fact in natural history—an established fact—that the Englishman before breakfast is in an abnormal condition, and is not responsible for his thoughts, impressions or actions; but consider him at the close of a well-spent day: he has dined—great consummation if the meal has been accordant with his taste, for he then becomes sublimed, glorified—his heart at peace with all mankind, except the Fenians: a child might speak to him, and a genial influence pervades his atmosphere, like oil upon troubled waters.

From the "Monthly Gossip" we take the following:—

"The extent of Thackeray's reading was not so wide as his admirers believe. His acquaintance with the reigns of Queen Anne and her immediate successors, in which it is thought he had especially well informed himself, was not, it seems, very extensive in its range. Everybody familiar with the period will observe the defective and incomplete representation of the times made by the author in the novels he produced; but it is more manifest in his sketches of Swift and Steele. When Thackeray first gave his lectures on the English Humorists—most of whom, by-the-by, were Irishmen—he omitted in his notice of Swift all allusion to Swift's masterpiece, 'Gulliver.'

"In his notice of Steele there was, and is, an omission even more noteworthy. Steele, like Thackeray, was a Charter-House boy, and it might have been thought that while recording his reminiscences of the school, he would, in his dissertation on flogging, have alluded to Steele's paper on that subject in *The Tatler*. But the existence of the paper was entirely unknown to him. Shortly after the appearance of the 'Humorists,' a friend of ours, a well-known author, dining with Thackeray, remarked on the singular omission, when the novelist frankly avowed his ignorance, and exclaimed:—'By Jove! You don't mean to say that Steele has written on the subject? I would have given fifty pounds,' he added, 'to have known it at the time.'"

"The question of the identity of the Dauphin and the late Rev. Mr. Williams having come again before the public, the following important piece of evidence, communicated at our request by Dr. Samuel Jackson, formerly of Northumberland and now of Philadelphia, will be interesting:—

"'Mr. Editor—John Vaughan was one of the best citizens of Philadelphia. No stranger of eminence came to this city without wishing an introduction to him. So high was his standing that he was a particular friend and frequent correspondent of the great Dr. Priestley. His brother, Benjamin Vaughan, had been a member of the English Parliament, and Lord Shelbourne's assistant at the treaty of Paris in 1783. He was an English radical, favorable to the French Revolution, and intimate with some of its leaders. John's executor (the late Jacob Snider, Jr.) showed me, about 1855, a letter from Benjamin to John, dated Basle in Switzerland, July, 1795, which ran principally on French politics and the movements of the French armies. The last paragraph is this:—'The little Capet is to be exchanged here in about ten days or a fortnight.' Little Capet was the common designation of Louis the Seventeenth.

"'Now it must be noted that the poor boy's sister was exchanged at Huningue, *only two miles* from Basle, in the following December. That this letter was genuine I could not doubt, for it was one of many with which I compared it.

"'It was very easy to send the Dauphin from Basle down the river to Coblentz, where Louis the Eighteenth was then holding his court, and from there it was equally easy to send him down the same river to Rotterdam, whence there would be no difficulty in shipping him to America. I am forced to believe that the little insane boy in shorts, seen by Mrs. Blandusia or Blandina Dudley in Albany that autumn, was the Dauphin. (See 'Lost Prince,' p. 465.)'" S. J.

"The above seems to supply the one missing link wanting in the chain of evidence adduced by Mr. Hanson in support of Mr. Williams' claim."

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

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November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value,	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679·20.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,047·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22
INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27

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IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

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$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

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INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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STEAMBOAT LINES.

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BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 19, 1½ P.M	Saturday, Sept. 19, 5½ P.M

Sunday, Sept. 20, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept. 21, 2½ P.M	Monday, Sept. 21, 6½ P.M
Tuesday, " 22, 5½ A.M	Tuesday, " 22, 9 A.M
Wed'day, " 23, 6 A.M	Wed'day, " 23, 10 A.M
Thursday " 24, 6½ A.M	Thursday, " 24, 10½ A.M
Friday, " 25, 7½ A.M	Friday, " 25, 11½ A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Your Slave Forever.

An English gentleman was at one time a passenger in a Turkish vessel. During the voyage his attention was attracted to an intelligent and pleasing but very sad young Mussulman on board. On becoming acquainted with him, he learned some facts concerning him which deeply touched his sympathies. He found that he was a slave, and belonged to the captain of the vessel. He had been born free, and was rich, but had been made a captive in war; and his sad misfortunes, and the gloomy destiny before him, were so weighing down his spirits, that he was almost miserable under the galling yoke. The English gentleman secretly resolved to release him. So he cautiously inquired of the captain the value he set upon his slave. Finding the price much higher than he expected to pay, he abandoned the plan. But every day during the voyage his affection for the young Mussulman so increased that at last he decided to offer the price named. The offer was accepted. The slave overheard the conversation between the captain and the Englishman, and, supposing he was buying him for his own use, to retain him in bondage, he started up, and sprang forward with his eyes full of fire, and his lips trembling in indignation, and cried out in a burning rage:—

"Do you call yourself a free-born Briton, and an enemy to slavery wherever it exists, and yet purchase me? Have I not as much right to my freedom as you have to yours?"

He was about proceeding in this strain, when the English gentleman turned towards him and gently said:—

"I have bought you to set you free."

In an instant the angry passions all died in the Mussulman's face. Bursting into tears, he fell down at the feet of his deliverer, and clasping his knees, he exclaimed:—

"You have taken my heart captive! I am your slave forever!"

This is what Jesus Christ has done for us. We were all of us slaves, condemned to serve him all our lives, and at last receive eternal death for our wages. But the Lord Jesus had compassion on us, and become willing to redeem us. The price was very great. It cost him his life. At one time, as the burden of the coming woe pressed upon him, his flesh shrank from the sacrifice, and he prayed that if possible the bitter cup might pass from him. He loved us much. He paid the price and bought us.

No human slavery can be as bitter and severe as the bondage of Satan. And no human freedom can be as sweet and easy as the liberty wherewith Christ maketh His children free: his "yoke is easy" and his "burden is light;" he does not call his followers servants, but friends. —*M. and Record.*

A Great Evil.

Before God and man, before the Church and the world, I impeach intemperance. I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls. In this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the word of God, and the liberties of true religion, I charge it as the cause—whatever be their source elsewhere—of almost all the poverty, and almost all the crime, and almost all the misery, and almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion that disgrace and afflict the land. "I am not mad, most noble Festus. I speak the words of truth and soberness." I do in my conscience believe that these intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill-tops—engulfing a world, of which but eight were saved.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Philip Phillips, of whose aid Rev. Newton Hall speaks so pleasantly, and who is now visiting especially with the Methodist churches of England, says:—'The singing in the churches (or chapels, as they call them here) is universally congregational; and there are no interludes or playing between the verses. I thank God for this example. How I wish the music in our own loved 'Israel' throughout America was as universal in this respect!"

—The Richmond street and High street churches, Providence, Rhode Island, have made arrangements to consolidate. They each raise $50,000 for a new house for the new organization, and the house of the former church is to be sold to the Free church. Another church is to be organized in connection with the Howard Street Mission,' so that the number is not lessened by the consolidation.

—The American Board of Missions received on the last day of August $13,000, and the entire receipts for August were about $95,000. This would close the financial year with a debt of $45,000.

—Rev. E. A. Lawrence, D. D., of Oxford, New Hampshire, has received a call to the Third Church in Marblehead. He left Marblehead about 1854, to go to East Windsor Seminary as Professor.

—Rev. William Barbour has declined the recent call from the Bangor Theological Seminary.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Sunday School Times* has the following item:—'The Second Presbyterian Church of Troy are now engaged in the erection of a handsome brick chapel, for the accommodation of their large and rapidly growing mission Sunday School in the northern part of the city. The edifice is located in North Second street, near their present school building, has a capacity of about five hundred sittings, and will cost about $15,000. The best thing, perhaps, to notice is the fact that the means for constructing the chapel were pledged before a brick was laid. This house, like the safe one in Scripture parable, is literally 'founded on a rock,' having throughout this massive and solid support. May it ever abide safe and secure, built upon the only spiritual foundation!"

—The following item is from the New York *Observer*:—

"The Presbyterian Church of Southampton, Long Island, of which the Rev. F. E. Shearer is pastor, is enjoying a precious revival. More than fifty persons have professed faith in Christ, and over thirty are now inquiring after the way of life. The interest continues unabated."

—The *Evangelist* speaks of a wonderful growth of a church at Weston, on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, which three years ago had thirteen members, and has since then received sixty-seven, mostly on profession of their faith. And now, after having dismissed some seven or eight persons to form another church at a neighboring station, they still report fifty-seven members. And this in a small place of not more than five or six hundred inhabitants.

—At the last commencement of Davidson College, North Carolina, the Rev. E. F. Rockwell resigned his office as Professor, which he had held eighteen years in that institution, in order to take charge of the Concord Female College at Statesville, North Carolina.

—The Rev. J. N. Lewis, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Carter and Mr. Avery, of Pensacola, Fla., organized a Presbyterian church of twenty-eight members in Milton, on the 15th of August. Two elders were elected and two deacons, and on the following day, the Sabbath, their new house of worship was dedicated to the service of God.

—The Board of Church Erection have appointed the Rev. E. L. Boing as District Secretary, with his headquarters at Rochester, N. Y., and the Rev. George P. Folsom, of Geneseo, N. Y., for the same work at the West, and to be located at Chicago.

—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Monroe, it was announced that the church of Raisin, formerly connected with the Presbytery on the Plan of Union, had elected elders, and become unanimously Presbyterian.

—The First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., has extended a call to the Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., of Richmond, Va., to become their pastor, offering him a manse, and a salary of $4500 a year.

—The Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati have been offered $200,000 for their church property, with the intention of erecting stores upon the site.

—The Rev. Nathan P. Campfield, son of the Rev. R. B. Campfield, of Newark, N. J., died at Bellows' Falls, Vt., on Monday, 7th inst. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cazenova, N. Y.

—The congregation of the Montclair Presbyterian Church, N. J., have extended a call to the Rev. C. H. Marshall, of Indianapolis, Ind.

—A New School Presbyterian church, to cost $60,000, will soon be built in Toledo, Ohio.

BAPTIST.

—At the late annual meeting of the Warren Baptist Association of Rhode Island, the following resolution was presented by Heman Lincoln, D. D.:—

Whereas, The Warren Association has from its origin taken the Word of God as a supreme authority in matters of faith and practice; and whereas, in common with Christians of every name it accepts the divinely-appointed order of baptism before the Lord's Supper: therefore,

Resolved, That this Association regards an inversion of the Scripture law, in inviting to the Lord's table those who have not been baptized, contrary to the universal custom of Christendom, as an infringement of the Divine law and a violation of Christian propriety.

This resolution was aimed at Mr. Malcom and the Second Baptist Church of Newport. Mr. Malcom spoke at great length in opposition to the resolution, showing that his church had practiced open communion for about fifty years; that the early history and the constitution of the Warren Association were in direct antagonism to any seclusive policy, and charging Dr. Lincoln with having written him a letter threatening the excision of his church from the Association. Not a speech was offered in support of the resolution, except by Dr. Lincoln, who did little more than to defend himself against the charge of having used threatening language. On the other hand, the resolution was opposed by President Caswell and Professor Lincoln, of Brown University, by Dr. A. Woods, Dr. Caldwell, and Dr. Benedict, as injudicious, inasmuch as the question whether baptism was a necessary prerequisite to admission to the Lord's table was an open one, not definitely settled in the Word of God, and thus left to private judgment. The resolution was then practically buried, being referred to a committee which is adverse to it, and which will report at the meeting a year hence.—*Independent.*

—Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., is in a prosperous condition. A residence and homestead of ten acres have been presented to the institution, and the college buildings have been renovated thoroughly. The endowment now reaches $180,000, yielding an annual revenue of $15,000. Dr. Eaton has retired from the Presidency of the University, a position which he has held more than thirty years; and the Rev. Dr. Dodge is his successor. Two new professors have been installed.

—The fruits of adversity are strangely illustrated by the Richmond *Religious Herald* a Baptist paper, in the case of a Southern Baptist clergyman who, before the war, failed to receive an adequate support from the churches under his charge, though rich and prosperous. By the war they suffered severely, and were reduced to great poverty; but since its close they have, by system and liberality, given him an ample salary, and paid it punctually.

—The Cincinnati *Journal and Messenger* says:—"The Rev. G. W. Warren, Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in the Chicago Theological Seminary, has declined the same Professorship recently tendered him in the Rochester Theological Seminary.

—The Rev. J. S. Gubelmann, late pastor of the First German Church, St. Louis, has accepted the call of the First German Baptist Church of this city, and entered on his labors on the 1st instant.

METHODIST.

—At the recent session of the Cincinnati Conference Rev. W. G. Stewart, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, after the usual examination before the Conference, was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the same Conference Rev. E. Owen, an elder of the Methodist Protestant Church, was recognized as an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—At the late session of the Detroit Conference at Ann Arbor, ministers were received into the Methodist Episcopal Church from the Methodist Protestant Church, Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

—The Board of Trustees of Dickinson College met on Tuesday, 8th instant, and unanimously elected the Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., of Newark Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Presidency of that institution.

—Rev. J. L. Peck, of the New York East Conference, and pastor of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church in that city, has been transferred to the Colorado Conference, and stationed at Denver city.

—The Western *Advocate* says that the agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University reports a recent pledge of $10,000 from Judge D. J. Corey, of Findley, Ohio.

EPISCOPAL.

—St. Clement's Church, in Amity street, New York, near Macdougal, was opened for the first time since the summer recess on Sunday morning last. The interior in the interim has been so changed for the better, that the habitual attendants could scarcely recognize it as the same edifice. The adornments of the chancel are characterized by a correct taste. The Scriptural texts, in old English characters, are an admirable filling up of previously blank spaces—while the retouching of the roof with light colors give an improved appearance to the edifice. We congratulate the worthy rector, Mr. Eaton, upon these changes, and trust they are the harbingers of increased prosperity for the parish of which he is pastor. In the ordinary course of events, it cannot be long before St. Clement's must be made a free church. All the old "Church families," so to speak, have moved, or are moving, up town, leaving in their places a dense, floating population, living chiefly in boarding houses. These people, for the most part, are birds of passage, here to-day and away to-morrow. It is useless to attempt to adapt the new system to their case; and the sooner it is dropped, therefore, the better for them and the church alike. St. Clement's is in a position to do much good, but rector and vestrymen alike must not wait till the masses come to them. They must go to the masses.

—Many persons act very irreverently during the consumption of the remaining elements; and, therefore, something like the following is desirable:—"It is a very proper custom for the communicants to continue kneeling until the consecrated bread and wine are consumed. When it happens that you are required to receive again, be very careful that you do it as directed, 'reverently—that is, upon your knees and with much secret prayer.'"—*Pacific Churchman.*

—The Rev. Mason Gallagher, an Episcopal clergyman, declared recently in Detroit that he regarded the principle established in the Tyng trial as a "bird of the same feather with the doctrine of secession." As the one disrupted the States, the other will rend asunder the Protestant Episcopal Church, unless put down by the prompt uprising of the laity.

—The Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, long rector of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, South Carolina, died lately.

—The Rev. Joseph S. Colton has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, Pa.

LUTHERAN.

—A Third Evangelical Lutheran church has been organized at Easton, Pennsylvania. Upwards of fifty members form the nucleus of the new organization; a flourishing Sunday School has been established; a charter has been obtained, placing the congregation in connection with the General Synod, on the basis of the Augsburg Confession; and the Rev. J. H. Barclay, of Red Hook, New York, has received a unanimous call as their pastor.

—The Rev. C. C. A. Brandt, who left the Lutheran Church several years ago, and subsequently became editor of a Roman Catholic newspaper in Buffalo, New York, has renounced Romanism, and proposes to spend the rest of his days in laboring for the truth as confessed by the Church to which he originally belonged.

—At the late meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania three additional congregations were received, viz.:—Grace Church, West Philadelphia; Friedensburg, Schuylkill county; Myerstown, Lebanon county.

—The Rev. Charles P. Whitecar, of this city, late of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on formal application was received into the ministry of the Lutheran Church, and his name placed on the roll of the Synod.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
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Bolts and Nails. 12§

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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

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These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 420 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture. 9 19 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

EIGHTEENTH AND SUMMER STREETS, N. E. corner—Elegant Residence, Stable and Coach-house and large Lot.
GARDEN STATION, Chester county—Country Seat and Farm, 94 acres.
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100 shares American Button-hole Company.
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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

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Also,

EMBROIDERIES, HDKFS., ETC.,

of a favorite importation, embracing—
Full lines 4-8 and 5-8 hemstitched hdkfs.
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Full lines Hamburg edgings and insertions.
Full lines embroidered trimmings.
Full lines embroidered sets, and linen collars and cuffs.

ALSO,
300 PIECES PARIS MERINOS,
25 CASES BRITISH DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
A full line of long and square
VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS
of a popular make, in open and field centres [9 18 2t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

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LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday morning,

Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 18 5t

ALSO,

10 000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

of the best make imported, including—

Full lines men's and women's white, brown, colored, and mixed hose and half-hose, plain to full regular.

Boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, in all grades.

Gents', ladies', and children's silk, lisle, Berlin, and cloth gloves and gauntlets.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

September 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, and 200 pieces of oil cloths. 9 19 5t

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C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8§

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

September 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's city made goods. 9 17 3t

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

September 24, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc

Also, a prime and desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's city made goods. 9 19 4t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.

ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suit; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 16 5t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

On Friday evening,

September 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, handsomely framed. The collection comprises eighty pictures of a varied and pleasing character.

Will be on exhibition two days previous to sale. [6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

STOCK OF FINE GILT AND SATIN HANGING PAPERS, BORDERS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold about 10,000 pieces of superior gilt and satin Paper Hangings, in perfect order.

This sale is well worthy of builders and property owners.

The paper can be examined on Monday, September 21. 9 19 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1868.

It has long been a settled thing that we are to have an underground railroad in this city. Surveys have already been made along the route prescribed by last winter's legislation; a number of contractors in Europe have been consulted with and have made proposals, the gist of which is for them to get the road under their own exclusive control; and numerous surveyors have been here during the summer, in solemn conclave with the representatives of the company. Who is to build the road, however, and when it is to be commenced, and more important still, when it is to be finished, are questions which no Jenkins has the hardihood to answer. No stock has yet been subscribed for, but plenty of business men are ready to take stock as soon as the company shall be ready to dispose of it. The various features of the plan, however, have been so long simmering, and so thoroughly discussed, that not many days will elapse before more definite announcements than have as yet been vouchsafed will be made by the directors.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's house went and caught fire on Thursday morning, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett says that $20,000 damage was done. In the midst of the destruction the venerable Scotchman was seen fighting his way through the smoke towards the library, and bearing forth upon his shoulders the lies, the black-mailing, the large and small deceits, the endurance, courage, enterprise, audacity, cunning, mean-mindedness of many a year, in the shape of files of the *Herald*. In my opinion "Othello" Bennett's occupation will never be gone so long as "Othello" Bennett has the use of his faculties. There is a fascination to him in the sound of the midnight press, the sequel of his own fancied omniscience, which he cannot forego for even a million of million of dollars. His grey old head will be seen in the vicinity of Broadway and Fulton streets so long as his legs can totter and his brain think. Those files of the *Herald* which this world-celebrated journalist trembled under as he bore them to a place of safety, were as dear to him as his own flesh and blood would be were he striving to rescue them from the bottomless pit. This indomitable heathen of the Christian world, if his journal lasted till the Day of Judgment, would have the earliest and fullest reports of the private lives of the sheep on the right hand and the goats on the left, when the final reckoning was made.

A Workingwoman's Association, in which Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony largely figure, has just been established here. A meeting was held yesterday morning, in the office of the *Revolution*, No. 37 Park Row. The object of the association is the amelioration and elevation of all women in New York who labor for a living. Miss Anthony explained this object in a few brief words. She was followed up by Mrs. Stanton, who brought forward her hobby of female suffrage, and proposed that instead of the association being called the Workingwoman's Association of the city of New York, it should be called the Workingwoman's Suffrage Association of New York—female suffrage, according to her ideas, being the shortest way of obtaining and retaining their rights. From this proposition Miss Anthony begged leave to differ. She thought that the objects of the association could better be accomplished were no political cast given to it. Many a young workingwoman of New York would be kept from joining such an association if they thought it was going to be of a political, rather than of a benevolent, mutual, and social nature. Finally, the title first proposed was adopted, and Miss Anthony was elected a delegate to the National Labor Union to be held in this city next Monday. That the leaders of these female labor movements do work, there is no question. The nightly repose of Miss Anthony and of Mrs. Stanton is well earned. Perhaps the time will come when crinoline will enter largely into every political campaign. But do you like the prospect? Does the reader fancy his own wife, or mother, or sister, as a rival with loud-mouthed demagogues, whose only knowledge of principle is that the less they have of it the better is their chance of obtaining place, and whose knowledge of the genuine requisites for office is about as limited as their knowledge of the rudiments of grammar and rhetoric. Not conservative myself, I reverence that sort of conservatism which delights to see woman in society and beside the hearth, in her own pure proper sphere.

Every countryman who has come to town has gazed, with an astonishment only equal to his reverence for "Humpty Dumpty," at the immense structure which takes in almost every yard of the four blocks comprised between Ninth and Tenth streets and Fourth avenue and Broadway. This structure is the store of A. T. Stewart, the largest retail dry goods establishment in the world. The new half which has been added to it was commenced last May, and the entire building will be opened, with formal ceremonies, on the first of the coming November. The small space which prevents the square being complete is, I believe, in the possession of owners who do not deem it to their best interests to accept Mr. Stewart's tempting offers. Still, the store as it is is sufficiently imposing and magnificent. All the epithets that express grandeur might aptly be showered upon it. It gives the idea of colossal strength. Each of the columns in the basement weighs from eight to ten tons. The entire structure is lighted by daytime by means of an enormous dome, which concentrates and showers down all the collectable light into every cranny and crevice. At night all the gas jets in the building are simultaneously lit by an electric battery of seventy or eighty cups. Between fifteen hundred and two thousand men, women, girls, and boys are in Mr. Stewart's employ, and morning and evening the spectacle of their entering or leaving the building is worth seeing. Of all other stores of the kind in the world not one is half as large as this.

The intention of Messrs. Abel and Risley to give a carnival here, next January or February, similar to the ones they have for several years past been giving at your Academy of Music, is already beginning to excite some talk in the respective spheres of life that are represented by it. Those gentlemen "know their biz," and do not begin the work of advertising an hour too soon. The larger and more fashionable audiences that have for the past few nights been attending *Barbe-Bleue* attest to the effeteness of the watering-place season. The audiences who applaud Mademoiselle Irma are quite as coquettish as that little lady herself. Sometimes every song is encored, sometimes not one—excepting indeed the introductory solo of *Barbe-Bleue*, "*Ma premiere femme est morte*", which always fires the house, however cold it may have hitherto been. But when Irma is not applauded when she wants to be, she revenges herself by refusing to recognize an *encore* when it comes tardily in. And let no one imagine that Aujac, who sings "*Ma premiere femme*" so delightfully, wears hideous whiskers of grass green. I wonder that no *Barbe-Bleue* dyes have been invented. His *Barbe-Bleueism* consists of the delicatest soft floating imperial of a light emerald tint, and he has the jolliest way of responding to an *encore* that ever was seen shrugging his shoulders and waving his arms with inexpressible *bonhomie*, as much as to say, "Well, if you wish it, then I will."

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL.

The English Opera.

Mrs. Bernard was complimented by a full house last evening, on the occasion of her benefit. The opera of *Norma* was very fairly presented, although we do not think it is as well adapted to the capabilities of the troupe as the less tragic works of their *repertoire*. Mrs. Bernard, as the Druid Priestess, sang with fine expression, and acted with real dramatic power. Mr. Bernard, as "Pollione," also displayed more energy than he usually does, and Mr. Henry Peakes was a capable representative of "Oroveso." The *role* of "Adalgisa" was sustained by Miss Edith Abell. We had the pleasure of assisting at the *debut* of this young lady at the Academy of Music last season, and at the time we expressed the opinion that she had talents which, if assiduously cultivated, would make her a fine artist. Miss Abell has improved much within the five or six months that have elapsed since her *debut*; but both in her acting and singing she still displays many of the crudities of the novice. These time and practice alone can overcome, and her performance last evening is to be judged more for what it promised for the future than for what it really was. Miss Abell has more than ordinary dramatic abilities, and many of her attitudes and gestures were extremely graceful and expressive. Her singing was somewhat deficient in finish and execution; and it is evident that all the resources of her voice are not yet developed. Many of the passages, however, were given with a tragic fervor and intensity which we have seldom seen equalled by singers of much greater experience and cultivation. Let Miss Abell study every pose and gesture when she undertakes a new part, omitting the stage stride which we occasionally noticed last evening; and although she may appear a little constrained and awkward at first, she will in time learn the art which conceals art, and be able to give expression to the passions and emotions with ease and effect. With a young lady of Miss Abell's evident talents no pains or labor that she can bestow upon the development of her powers will be thrown away, and unless we are much mistaken she has the ability to become one of the best lyric actresses on the stage. Mrs. Bernard herself is an example of what perseverance and a determination to excel will do in the making of an artist, and Miss Abell could not find a better training school than the troupe presided over by that lady.

The Theatres This Evening.

At the Arch-street Theatre the opera of *Maritana* will be given this evening.

At the Walnut-street Theatre the drama of *Foul Play* will be performed for the last time this evening. The public interest in this play has in no degree diminished, but it is necessary to withdraw it at the height of a very successful run on account of the engagement of Mr. Edwin Adams, who will appear on Monday.

At the Chesnut-street Theatre the *White Fawn*, with its fine ballet and beautiful scenery, will be performed.

At the American Theatre there will be an attractive entertainment.

At Hooley's Opera House the burlesque of *Foul Play* is a very funny affair.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.—Although closely allied, these terms are by no means synonymous. The difference between one and the other is simply the difference between what a thing *is* and what it *has the name of being*. For a while, therefore, both men and things may pass for more than they are worth; but time and opportunity will in the end develop and expose the true character. Where reputation is founded upon established character it is enduring; and among mechanical things this is most signally illustrated in the popularity of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. Superior as these splendid instruments are, they have really more real merit than has ever been claimed for them. Indeed, we heartily wish, as a matter of public weal, that every family in the United States could be supplied with one of them. In calling at the Agent's warerooms in this city, No 730 Chesnut street, we learned with pleasure that measures have been adopted for the widest introduction of the Grover & Baker Machines. To persons who do not wish to purchase, or who are not able to do so conveniently, machines are *rented* at a reasonable price; and to those who purchase, the privilege of paying in easy instalments is given, if desired. We regard this as a most important fact to the public, and are not surprised that it is being gladly accepted by hundreds of persons in moderate circumstances.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, complete house-furnishing China and Glass Establishment where families furnishing or replenishing with any article in our line will find the most complete stock of all kinds of China, Glass and Stone Ware for family use, from the commonest kitchen goods to the finest China imported, which we are selling to families retail at the wholesale importers' prices.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS SICK HEADACHE, ETC., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all Druggists.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING.—Many people have an idea that Clothing made by other than Chesnut street houses must be of an inferior grade. In this they are much mistaken, as equally as good apparel can be made by clothiers on other streets in the immediate vicinity of that thoroughfare, and at a much less price. Among the latter is the firm of William H. Taylor & Co., No. 132 S. Fourth street, who are busily engaged in getting up clothing of the same material as the Chesnut street houses, and at least 20 per cent. lower. They have just received 500 yards of Scotch Cheviots, which they guarantee to make up at the above rates. In addition, they have the finest goods to be found in the market—French and English Cassimeres, Scotch Cloths and Doeskins, Ribbed Silk and Cassimere Vestings. The firm invite an inspection of their stock, feeling confident that nowhere can a better class of goods be found.

They have in their employ some of the most skillful cutters in the city, and willingly guarantee every piece of clothing made to order to be not only a perfect fit, but to be manufactured in the most careful manner by the most competent of workmen.

They boast that they can furnish Clothing, as good in texture and manufacture, at a much less cost than can be procured at many of the Chesnut street establishments. Call and see for yourself.

A SEASONABLE ARTICLE.—
One of Charles Stokes & Co.'s elegant
FALL OVERCOATS,
PRINCE OF WALES
PALETOT COATS,
FRENCH WALKING and
EVENING FROCK COATS.
Ready-made Clothing, the same in style and workmanship as
CUSTOMER WORK.
Goods marked down at
CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S, No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, September 21, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers No. 506 Market street.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S Third street.

YOU WISHED YOU HAD YOUR
FALL CLOTHING YESTERDAY!
GET IT
IMMEDIATELY.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

BURROUGHS—RICHARDS.—Thursday, September 17, 1868, at the residence of the bride, No. 1037 Walnut street, by the Rev. E. H. Suplee, ALBERT BURROUGHS, of Boston, to EMILY RICHARDS, of Philadelphia. No cards. (Boston papers please copy.)

DIED.

BRYANT.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, ALICE, wife of Andrew Bryant, and daughter of Alexander and the late Ann Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 604 S. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 14th instant, Captain THOMAS A. DAVIS, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; also Oriental Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F.; Science Council, No. 39, O. of U. A. M.; Knights of Honor, No. 1; Franklin Fire Company; Marion Hose Company, and the members of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Third and German streets, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1½ o'clock P. M. To proceed to Wharton Street Vault.

HENSON.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. JANE HENSON, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2025 Brandywine street, on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

REEVES.—On the morning of the 19th instant, FRANCIS BREWSTER, son of Francis B. and Ellen B. Reeves, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 3½ o'clock. Residence, Manheim street, Germantown.

TROTH.—On Friday evening, the 18th instant, HENRIETTA, daughter of William P. and Clara G. Troth, aged 5 years.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
INFELICIA.
A VOLUME OF POEMS.
BY ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

16mo. Neat Cloth, $1·00; Paper Cover, 75 cents, With Portrait of Author on Steel, and Autograph Letter from Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, from Steel Engraving.

Fine Cloth, Gilt top....$1·50

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,
9 16 wa2t PHILADELPHIA.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
FOR SALE AT
Mrs. J. HAMILTON THOMAS,
9 17 3t No. 1344 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

20 CENTS.—GODEY FOR OCTOBER, 20 Cents, Putnam, Lippincott, Ladies' Friend, Demorest, Peterson, Arthur and Children's Hour, for October, now ready and selling for less than regular prices, at PITCHER'S Cheap Book Store, No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

The great Grecian Bend, and the mysterious Planchette, are now in the full tide of public favor 1t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 85p]

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy*. In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy*.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
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8 8 wa rp For Minnesota.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels, Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 3 wstp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1001. Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD-WILL AND FIXtures of a Paper-hanging Store cheap. No. 1091 GERMANTOWN ROAD and SECOND Street. Rent low. 9 18 2t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

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Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
9 10 15t 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

NEW STORE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

WILL OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE,

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND MARKET,

WITH A NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

NEXT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
INVITE ATTENTION TO ABOUT
ONE HUNDRED FINE BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION,
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

BROCHE SHAWLS,		$15 00,	worth $32 00.
Do	do	$20 00,	worth $30 00.
Do	do	$25 00,	worth $35 00.
Do	do	$38 50,	worth $50 00.
Do	do	$70 00,	worth $100 00.
Do	do	$90 00,	worth $125 00.

AND ALL AT INTERVENING PRICES.

CARD.—We shall offer
ON MONDAY, 21st inst.,
Entirely new attractions in SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES. Our stock, in its elegant variety, is not surpassed in this city.

HAMRICK & COLE,
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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
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WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 8 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

NEW STORE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
WILL OPEN THEIR
NEW STORE,
CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,
WITH A NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Next Monday, Sept. 21.
9 14 6trp

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT and VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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CLOAKINGS.
First Quality French Velvet Cloths
IN COLORS—BLACK, BROWNS, PURPLES, STONES, DAHLIA.
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS
IN COLORS—BLACK, MIXED, WHITE.
Plush Cloths and Silk Plushes in all Colors.
FANCY CLOAKINGS
OF ALL STYLES, OF THE IMPORTATION OF
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
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HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

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